THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 21. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY. APRIL 19, 1889. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

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General Manager, Gen'l Pas'r & T'kt A'gt Milwaukee.
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ALBERT LEA ROUTE
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REMEMBER! The Trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway are composed of comfortable day coaches, magnificent Pullman sleeping cars, Horton reclining chair cars and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING CARS!
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(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - - Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

Werner Hemstead, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Cor. Front and 7th Streets, Brainerd.

The Coming Man.

The people in convention assembled have expressed a desire to have a new man at the head of the city government in the person of W. P. Spalding. The nomination is one of the best selections that could have been made and the gentlemen of the convention showed their wisdom. Mr. Spalding is a gentleman who has before been honored by the people of this city and county, not in this capacity but in many others, and he will be elected by a unanimous vote. He has no enemies, is a square, conscientious business man and is universally liked and respected. With such a man at the head of our municipal government we feel sure that the people of this city will have no reason to complain.

STAND by the nominations.

CAPT. SPALDING will be a credit to the city in the capacity of mayor.

PARNELL has brought suit against the London Times, claiming £100,000 damages.

THERE will probably be no great opposition to the election of W. P. Spalding as mayor.

THE senate has knocked out the Keyes' election law which embodies the Australian system of voting.

THE reapportionment bill has passed the senate and only needs the governor's signature to become a law.

THE First ward politicians are inclined to think that the Second ward has more than its share of the nominations.

WE undertsand that Tom Crawford will be a candidate against Felix Graham in the Fourth ward.

ON our local page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

THE Day libel bill as amended by the house has passed the senate and has become a law. This extends the right to retract a libel within ten days to weekly newspapers.

FOR the first time in its history Brainerd has held ward caucuses and a city convention to put in nomination the city officers. It is a people's movement and the people should stand by it.

THE house has passed the bill authorizing the organization of the third regiment of militia, and appropriating $10,000 to pay for the expenses of organization. The bill now is in the hands of the governor, and will undoubtedly become a law. Co. K., of this city, is a member of this organization.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Mayor Hemsted stated positively and emphatically to a DISPATCH reporter that he would not be a candidate for re-election, we understand that he is, and will be a candidate, and will remain in the field until the votes are counted. In our humble opinion Doc will be out of politics and no mistake when the votes are counted.

THE house committee appointed to ascertain the earnings of the short line roads between St. Paul and Minneapolis, reports that the Manitoba makes more than 100 per cent. clear over all expenses, including taxes and everything. We thought the companies could not stand a reduction to two cents a mile on these roads, according to this report they would more than make expenses at one and one-half cents a mile.

THE house has passed a bill waiving the forfeiture of the D. & M. land grant, and the senate has passed another bill forfeiting the grant. Thus a regular see-saw time is being had over this matter. If certain members of the house would vote in the interests of their constituents, and not as they have been bought to vote, these lands would soon revert to the state to be used in the interest of the people of the whole state.

THE New York municipal government on Wednesday began to cut down the Western Union Telegraph poles, and the poles of the Electric Light company. The city has been trying to compel these companies to put their wires under ground, but the companies secured an injunction restraining the city from enforcing its order. The injunction has been dissolved, and an appeal taken to the supreme court, and now the supreme court has sustained the order dissolving the injunction. As the companies did not seem to be in a hurry to comply, after suitable notice, the city took the matter in hand and have been cutting down the poles and removing the wires as rubbish. In order to prevent the workmen from removing the wire, the company put on a full current, but the workmen used rubber gloves and removed them just the same. It was very dangerous, however, as contact with the wire with bare hands would have caused instant death.

A Good Excuse.

The editor of the Ada Herald asks his readers to excuse any mistakes or omissions that might occur in the last issue of his paper on the grounds that as he was making ready for the press he was expecting an addition to his family, and was consequently a little nervous. If that excuse does not satisfy the people of Ada, we can't imagine what will.—Ex.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

Capt. W. P. Spalding is Nominated for Mayor at the People's City Convention.

A Very Harmonious Meeting and Men Put Up as Sure Winners. —The Details.

A meeting of the most prominent business men and other citizens was held in J. J. Howe & Co.'s office on Monday night to discuss the local political situation and to take some action with a view of filling the various city offices with capable and energetic men, without regard to party lines. J. J. Howe was elected chairman, and N. H. Ingersoll secretary of the meeting. After considerable discussion it was determined to call a people's caucus in each ward of the city on Wednesday evening, April 17th, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for ward alderman and a member of the board of education, and also to elect five delegates to represent the ward in a convention, to be held Thursday night, which convention was to nominate a candidate for mayor, four candidates for aldermen at large, a candidate for treasurer, and a candidate for municipal judge and also special judge. The following named gentlemen were appointed as a committee in their respective wards to issue a call for a caucus:

First Ward—P. M. Lagerquist, J. J. Frost and Jas. Gardner.

Second Ward—N. W. Wheatley, H. C. Miller and D. M. Clark.

Third Ward—Ed. Crust, Ed. Breheny and H. Titze.

Fourth Ward—Thos. Crawford, A. Anderson and John Parsons.

Fifth Ward.—P. H. Carney, John Willis and Con. O'Brien.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pursuant to instructions the various ward committees issued calls for caucuses which were held on Wednesday evening. The following is the result of the work of the various caucuses:

FIRST WARD.

In the First ward, as per call, the meeting was called to order and after the election of a chairman and secretary a candidate for ward alderman was balloted for, and resulted in the nomination of Geo. Keough by almost a unanimous vote. The election of delegates to the city convention was next in order, and resulted in the election of Geo. Keough, Chas. Kinkele, J. J. Frost, P. M. Lagerquist and J. S. Gardner as such delegates.

P. M. Lagerquist will be a candidate for member of the school board from the First ward unless there is an expression favoring some one else. There was no nomination made at the caucus owing to some oversight.

SECOND WARD.

In the Second ward the caucus made the following nominations:

Ward Alderman—C. L. Spaulding.

Member of School Board—W. D. McKay.

Delegates to City Convention—J. J. Howe, H. C. Miller, Wm. Percy, A. J. Halsted and N. W. Wheatley.

THIRD WARD.

The caucus in the Third ward nominated the following persons:

Alderman—Mike Cullen.

Delegates to City Convention—Jas. Cullen, Andrew Wallace, Ed. Crust, E. Y. Farrar and F. W. Malott.

The delegates were instructed by the caucus to support Geo. Forsyth as a candidate for alderman at large.

FOURTH WARD.

In the Fourth ward the fight for a candidate for alderman and members of the school board was quite spirited, but resulted in the nomination of Felix Graham for alderman over T. Crawford, Graham receiving 27 votes and Crawford 24. There were three candidates for the nomination for members of school board, Ole Erickson, Wm. Faulkner and James Towers, this ward electing two members. The result was the nomination of the first two gentlemen, the vote standing Erickson 39, Faulkner 26, and Towers 21. For delegates to the city convention the following gentlemen were chosen: H. M. Newell, Jno. Peterson, O. P. Erickson, P. Walters and Jno. Parsons. A ward committee was appointed as follows: A. Mahlum, Jno. Parsons and George Hastings. The following committee was appointed to confer with the school board in regard to the building of a school house in this ward: P. G. Fogelstrom, H. M. Newell, Wm. Faulkner, A. Anderson and George Hastings. It is understood that if the school board will build a school house in this ward with the bonds that it is proposed to issue, the ward will vote solidly in favor of their issuance, otherwise a solid vote will be cast against issuance. The delegates to the city convention were instructed to support P. Walters as a candidate for alderman at large.

FIFTH WARD,

At the Fifth ward caucus the following nominations were made:

Ward Alderman—Con. O'Brien.

Member School Baord—H. Theviot.

Delegates to City Convention—Con. O'Brien, J. W. Koop, E. B. Closson, John Willis and P. H. Carney.

Ward Committee—E. B. Closson, Wm. Barron and H. Theviot.

THE CONVENTION.

The city convention was called to order last evening with A. J. Halsted in the chair and N. W. Wheatley as secretary. A committee on credentials was appointed by the chair and the delegates named in the report of the ward caucuses, published elsewhere, were admitted. The convention got down to business immediately and a motion to take an informal ballot for mayor carried. Messrs. Percy, Kinkih and Mallott were appointed tellers and the result of the ballot was as follows:

W. P. Spalding 10, J. J. Howe 5, Werner Hemstead 4, J. H. Koop 3 and H. C. Miller 1.

Mr. Howe informed the gentlemen of the convention that he was not in the race and desired his friends to work for Mr. Spalding's nomination. The formal ballot resulted as follows:

W. P. Spalding 12, J. H. Koop 7, J. J. Howe 2, W. Hemstead 2.

W. P. Spalding having received a majority of all votes cast was declared to be the nominee of the convention for mayor.

An informal ballot was taken for alderman at large, it being understood that on the formal ballot the four gentlemen having the greatest number of votes were to be declared the choice of the convention. The result was as follows:

	Informal.	Formal.
Adan Brown	16	19
H. C. Stivers	15	10
N. W. Wheatley	13	16
P. Walters	13	18
J. J. Howe	10	11
H. C. Miller	6	7
Geo. Forsyth	5	5
James Gardner	1	1
James Cullen	1	1
Wm. Paine	1	1
T. C. Bivins	1	0
J. H. Koop	0	1

The gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes were Adam Brown J. J. Howe, N. W. Wheatley and P. Walters, and they were declared the nominees.

The result of the ballot for city treasurer was as follows:

	Informal.	Formal.
A. J. Demeules	7	9
A. G. Michie	4	1
E. Cullen	3	2
D. M. Clark	3	7
W. Bain	2	4

M. Hagberg, P. M. Lagerquist and E. N. Donaldson each received one vote.

Mr. Demenles was declared to be the nominee, having received the highest number of votes.

On the vote for judge of the municipal court W. A. Fleming received 11 and E. N. Donaldson 8, Mr. Fleming being declared the nominee. E. N. Donaldson was nominated for special judge by acclammation.

The convention then adjourned.

They Protested.

On Friday the Scheffer meat inspection bill was put upon its final passage in the house, and after a hard fight was carried. It now only needs the governor's signature to become a law. After the passage of the bill the following protest by the opponents of the bill was entered on the house journal:

MR. SPEAKER: We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, respectfully dissent and protest against the passage of Senate File No. 406, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health by providing for inspection before slaughter of cattle, sheep and swine designed for slaughter for human food," believing the same to be injurious to the public, and ask that the following, our reasons therefor, be entered upon the Journal of the House of this day:

First. We believe the true purpose of the act is to prevent the sale of certain products of other states in Minnesota, and that the inspection or sanitary features thereof are simply a pretext by which it is hoped to make the law constitutional. Without these features it is clear that the law would be unconstitutional, and with them, we entertain grave doubts of its constitutionality.

Second. Waving the question of constitutionality, we are opposed to the policy of such Legislation; believing that harm, rather than good, would result therefrom to the citizens of this state. The farmers and cattle raisers of the state would receive no substantial or lasting benefits from it, and by it we invite the closing of the markets of other states against our cattle, sheep and swine; seeking to break down one monopoly we are building up another. The result of the law will be to increase the cost of meat to the consumer and render more expensive, one of the prime necessaries of life. It is one of the boasts of our country that it is the only place on the globe where the poorest laborer may have meat on his table three hundred and sixty-five days in every year, and we cannot consent to the passage of a law, the remotest tendeney of which would be to jeopordize this happy condition.

But our chief objection to this act and the kind of legislation of which we fear it is but the forerunner, is that it is antagonistic to the central idea upon which is based the union of the States. Two theories upon this subject have run through the minds of men from the formation of the government, the one being that our government is a confederacy of States bound together by a rope of sand, to be destroyed and severed at the whim and caprice of the States; the other, that we are one nation, formed of the several States, bound together by indestructable links of steel. The former is false; the latter is true. It was born of patriotism and received its baptism in the first blood of the Anglo-Saxon race. Those who have held to the true theory have also held that it was the proper policy of the government to protect by proper tariff laws its industries and labor against every other government on earth, but that between the States of the Union there should be the most absolute freedom of commerce. The free and unrestricted interchange of trade between the States, the right of the citizens of one State to sell without let or hinderance the products of their farms or factories in every State of the Union, the absolute destruction of all State lines so far as commerce is concerned, is the strongest link in the chain which binds together the Federal Union. Break this link and you have taken a long step in the direction of the dismemberment of that Union. In our judgment, the effect of this act would be to take a step in that direction. Its real purpose is to prevent the sale in Minnesota of the product of the citizens of other States; and, so far as the effect is concerned, it matters not whether this product is dressed meat or flour, cattle or wheat. Let this work once begin, and where will it end? Be sure that the States effected by this legislation will not be slow to retaliate. The ingenuity of revenge and self-interest will discover a way, and, unless checked, the several State Legislatures will before many years be engaged in the patriotic pastime of enacting laws which will the most injure one another, with the hope of building upon the ruins. Let this kind of legislation obtain in the several States and the Republic will have passed the day and hour of its prosperity, and distruction will more certainly threaten than when the clash of resounding arms reverberated in civil conflict. Holding these views, we cannot, consistent with our ideas of the duty of a legislator to his constituents, a citizen to his government, let this act become a law without entering this our formal protest against it.

Eugene G. Hay, 29th district, John A. Keyes, 15th district, John Day Smith, 29th district, C. R. Davis, 17th district, J. M. Underwood, 29th district, A. T. Stebbins, 14th district, Daniel Anderson, 28th district, J. F. Jacobson, 37th district, John Bain, 15th district.

Having heard the foregoing protest read we heartily concur in the same:

W. A. Fleming, 33th district, John McNelly, 1st district, H. D. Brown, 18th district, Henry Downs, 29th district, C. W. H. Heidemann, 9th district, E. C. Johnson, 15th district, A. S. Crossfield, 42nd district.

Tax Judgment Sale.

Pursuant to a Real Estate Tax Judgment of the District Court in the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, entered the Twenty-first (21) Day of March, A. D. 1889, in proceedings to enforcing payment of Taxes and Penalties upon Real Estate in the Counties of Crow Wing and Cass, State of Minnesota, remaining delinxuent on the first Monday in January, 1889, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the first Monday, being the

7th day of May, A. D. 1889,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, and County of Crow Wing, Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs shall not have been previously paid.

[SEAL.] LOUIS TACHE,
Auditor Crow Wing and Cass Counties, Minnesota.
Dated at Brainerd this 12th day of April, A. D. 1889.



Snyder has the finest Kid Shoe for Ladies at $2.50 that is made. Others sell at $3.00.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing.

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 25, 1889.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin Halladay, deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Thomas Halladay and Maria Halladay of said county;

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court for examination and hearing, at the Probate Office, in Brainerd, the first Monday in each and every month for six months from the date hereof.

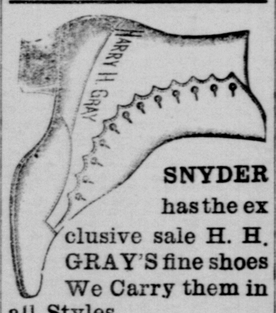
It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That said Thomas Halladay and Maria Halladay as aforesaid, shall cause notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands, by publishing a notice thereof for four weeks successively, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said county.

Dated at Brainerd the 25th day of March, A. D. 1889.

By the Court.

W. P. SPALDING,
Judge of Probate.



SNYDER has the exclusive sale H. H. GRAY'S fine shoes We Carry them in all Styles.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Mary F. Boland and Allen C. Boland mortgagors, to Mary Curial mortgagee, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1886 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1886, at 6 o'clock p. m., in book C of Mortgages, on page 508, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of one hundred and twenty dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on Monday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and Twenty five Dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

The west one hundred feet of Lot number eleven (11), in Block number six (6), in the town of East Brainerd, according to the plat thereof of record in the Registry of Deeds of said County.

MARY CURIAL,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated April 6th, 1889.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DRESSKELL & SHEDD,
Watchmakers and
JEWELERS,
FRONT STREET, BRAINERD.
Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Sale of Grass on State Lands State of Minnesota.

LAND OFFICE
ST. PAUL, March 30, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the County Auditors Office, in Aitkin, on Tuesday, June 18th, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., the right to cut grass on State Lands in the Counties of Aitkin, Cass, Itasca, Crow Wing and western portion of St. Louis.

The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids for grass privileges.

W. W. BRADEN,
Com. of the State Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thomas Quinlan and Mary Quinlan, his wife, mortgagors, to Edward Johnson, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the state of Minnesota, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock, a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 277, 278 and 279, on which there is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, to-wit: March 11th, 1889, the amount of three hundred and twenty (320) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section number thirty-two (32), and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said Section thirty-two (32), and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said Section thirty-two (32), and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said Section thirty-two (32), all in Township number forty-seven (47) north of Range number twenty-nine (29), west of 4th P. Meridian. Containing one hundred and sixty acres according to the Government survey thereof.

EDWARD JOHNSON,
Mortgagee.

LYMAN J. BOYNTON,
Attorney of Mortgagee.
Dated March 11th, 1889.

W. Courtney, M. D. E. Allport, M. D.
Courtney and Allport,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office Over Post-Office.
HOURS: 11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., 7:30 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.
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Engagement Extraordinary!
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Greatest New York Success
A NIGHT OFF
A Comedy that has always Pleased the People.
A CAST
Such as has never been seen here.
CROWDED HOUSES!
A COMPANY OF COMEDY STARS.
Messrs. Gaston, Burbidge, Spangler, Rignold, Verney, DeLesser, Mrs. Eberle, Misses Crowther, Willard and Livingston.
An Evening of Fun
Produced in the same Elegant Manner as at
Daly's Theatre!
NEW YORK CITY.

$500 Reward!
We will pay the above reward for any cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits, and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 862 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggists, Brainerd, Minn.



In conjunction with the ERIE SYSTEM operates DAILY FAST SOLIDS TRAINS TO THE SEABOARD. You may travel in PALATIAL PULLMAN, BUFFET SLEEPING CARS, OR BY LUXURIOUS PULLMAN DAY COACHES, and SAVE $1.50 TO NEW YORK, BUFFALO and NIAGARA FALLS; $2.35 TO ALBANY AND TROY, AND $3.00 TO BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND CITIES.

NO RIVAL LINE OFFERS THE ADVANTAGES OF A SYSTEM OF THROUGH FIRST AND SECOND CLASS DAY COACHES, TO CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.

IT IS THE ONLY LINE OPERATING PULLMAN CARS TO BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND VIA ALBANY.

For detailed information, tickets, and reservations in Pullman Cars, apply to ticket agencies of all connecting lines of railway. Chicago City Ticket Offices, 105 CLARK STREET, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House or Dearborn Station.

T. W. BURROWS, F. C. DONALD,
Superintendent. G'enl Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Crow Wing County.
District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.
ELIZABETH B. DICKINSON, Plff.
Against
THE BRAINERD MASONIC TEMPLE AND OPERA HOUSE ASSOCIATION, Deft.

Whereas judgment in the above entitled action was duly rendered and docketed on the 14th day of March, 1889, in favor of plaintiff, and there is now due on said judgment sixty-nine hundred fourteen and 70-100 dollars, ($6914.70), and whereas said judgment adjudges and decrees among other things that the following described premises, to-wit: Lots twenty (20), twenty-one (21), and twenty-two (22), of Block thirty-nine (39), in the First Addition to the Town (now part of the city) of Brainerd, according to the plat of said Addition of record in the Register of Deeds, of said county of Crow Wing, together with hereditaments and appurtenances be sold according to law to satisfy as far as possible said judgment.

Which said premises are the same premises described in a certain mortgage executed by The Brainerd Masonic Temple and Opera House Association, to Elizabeth B. Dickinson, dated January 20th, 1884, and recorded in the aforesaid Register of Deeds February 9th, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m., in Book C of Mortgages, on page 415, for the foreclosure of which the above entitled action was brought.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a certified copy of said judgment to me delivered, I shall sell the above described premises to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in the City of Brainerd, in said Crow Wing County, on Wednesday, May 1st, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated March 15th, 1889.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.
LEON E. LUM,
Attorney for Plaintiff

"ALWAYS ON TIME,"
There is no line so handsomely equipped for Through Passenger Service as "The Northwestern Line"—C., St. P., M. & O. R'y—and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago trains over this line have a better record for reaching either end of their run "on time" than those of any other line in the country.

THE NORTHWESTERN LINE
All well posted travelers between the Twin Cities and Chicago take this line—particularly favoring the "Vestibule Limited," which carries the finest sleeping cars and coaches ever built, and also all classes of passengers without extra fare. On the Lake Superior portion of the line, between Minneapolis, St. Paul & Duluth, and St. Paul & Ashland, Pullman sleepers are run on night trains, and parlor cars on day trains.

NORTHWESTERN
Pullman sleepers are also run through between Duluth, Superior and Chicago. Fast through trains are also run between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City, via Sioux City, with through Pullman sleepers St. Paul to Omaha and Kansas City. Dining cars are run on all through trains over this line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul and Kansas City. Besides being the best

LINE
between these principal cities, the Chicago & Northwestern system of lines composed of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago & Northwestern and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R'ys—(all advertised as "The Northwestern Line,") traverses a rich and populous country, and offers the quickest means of reaching all the large towns or villages in the territory intersected by it. Before selecting a route, travelers should get a folder, with map of this line, and they will quickly see the advantages offered. All particulars, with maps and time tables, may be obtained at any station, or write direct to

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

MONEY TO LOAN
Strictly CONFIDENTIAL
Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business Strictly Confidential. Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. Removed from Skinner Block, Front Street.
A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 9:35 p. m. Departs going West at 9:45 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:56 p. m. Departs going South at 1:05 p. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Fasco, and run daily and haul emigrant sleepers.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:30 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily hauling Pullman sleepers to Wahpeton and Pullman sleepers from the Duluth trains to Jamestown.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 12:55 p. m. Departs going West at 1:20 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 12:35 p. m. Departs going South at 1:15 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.
No. 7 arrives from Duluth and Ashland at 9:10 p. m. daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, and Ashland at 1:10 p. m daily.
No. 9 arrives from Duluth at 11:15 a. m. daily.
No 10 departs for Duluth at 2:00 a. m., and hauls Pullman sleepers off No. 4 from Jamestown daily.
No. 18 freight goes south 5:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " east 8:15 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:15 p. m. daily.
No. 29 " " " 6:45 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

NOTES from the diary of tourists, commercial travelers, business men and others has revealed:

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has the unqualified endorsement of all;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has to-day the most popular line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE, and CHICAGO;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL is daily adding to its admirers as the recognized PULLMAN line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL touches the most prominent points in Wisconsin, and that it has more important business centers on its through line than any other railway in the NORTHWEST;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has made an enviable reputation with its peerless DINING CAR SERVICE;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL runs fast trains on which all classes of passengers are carried with commodious and distinct accommodation for all;

That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has representatives distributed throughout the country, who will cheerfully give any information that may be desired and that its terminal Agents are specially instructed to look after the comfort of passengers who may be routed via its line.

For detailed information, apply to your nearest Ticket Agent or to representatives of the road.

WM. S. MELLEN, JAS. BARKER,
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r & Ticket Ag't
MILWAUKEE.

F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agent, No. 19, Nicollett House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

We Have Many Imitators, But None Our Equals.
Our Bargains Are Great. So is Our business.
Our reliable make of clothing, which we are now selling to the public are Bargains. The public know full well that when we offer them bargains we do just what we advertise. We will sell for the next 30 days our entire stock at
1-4 OFF
FOR CASH ONLY. We do this to make room for our large spring stock, so bring your money and don't miss this chance.
LEOPOLD BROS.

Special Bargain.
100 DOZ
COLORED BORDER,
HEMSTICHED
HANDKERCHIEFS
At 5c Each
To Close Out.
DAY & MEAGHER.

Everything New and Fresh!
Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.
H. McGINN, Prop'r.
No. 15, South Sixth Street.
Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.
Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!
COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.
F. A. BRADBURY, Proprietor.
We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stockof
Choice Family Groceries,
And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.
A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

SUNDBERG
Has a splendid line of
Silverware, Jewelry
Watches and Clocks.
For bargains call at the store, Sixth street, next door to Lumbermen's Bank.

HARNESS SHOP
CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.
Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.
Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs
BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.
D. W. WHITFORD.
Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

Exhibitors' tickets of admission to the Paris Exposition will have their photographs affixed to the pasteboard to prevent transferring them.

Considerable attention is being paid to crossing buffalo bulls with the domestic cow. The result is seen in a finer quality of hair and meat.

It is surprising to be told that Boston is the greatest market in the United States for the sale of lottery tickets.

A gentleman of Americus, Ga., owns a jug which has carried liquor for his family for over 100 years. This is perhaps the oldest "growler" in the country.

A Kentucky man while digging a rabbit out of a hole came across a keg of whiskey a hundred years old. This incident will enormously stimulate rabbit hunting in Kentucky.

"A superior house parlor maid who can teach elementary music" and "a plain cook, under 25, who knows short hand," were advertised for in a recent issue of an English paper.

The simplest way to fumigate a room is to heat an iron shovel very hot, and then pour vinegar upon it, drop by drop. The steam arizing from this is a disinfectant. Doors or windows should be opened that it may escape.

A Mr. Sweeney, of Cummings, Ga., has some extra smart stock. He says that one day recently one of their hogs slipped up on a large hen hawk that was devouring a chicken and caught and killed it. At another time a cow ran down and caught a rabbit.

The Boston Herald printed in a recent issue pictures a group of French Canadian Fall River, Mass., weavers living in a three room tenement. In the group were 12 grown persons. In some French Canadian families 20 persons live in three rooms in that city.

Many butterflies see but a single Spring. The egg hatches, the caterpillar develops, the butterfly takes wings, couples, lays eggs, and dies. The egg passes though the Winter, and in the following year gives a new generation, which will live neither a longer nor a shorter length of time.

Upper Stratford, Conn., has a hermit. He is a young man, and, according to accounts, began the life of a recluse because of a disappointment in love. He lives in a cave dug beneath a large rock, and his only companion is a mink which he has trained to obey his commands.

A Connecticut hunter had an encounter on one of the mountains of the Blue Hills range, with a strange-looking animal, which he finally shot and killed. It proved to be a young Canada lynx, measuring three and a half feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. One of these animals has not been seen before in Connecticut for years.

At Americus, Ga., J. Mize's daughter awoke him saying that she had been dreaming that the kitchen was on fire. It was a lucky dream, for Mr. Mize got up and found seven or eight panels of his fence was burned, having caught from an ash-barrel, and the flames were making rapid progress toward the house. In ten minutes the house would have been in flames.

A gentleman in Albany made a purchase in a drug store a few days ago. The clerk tied up the package and inadvertently neglected to cut off the twine. The purchaser carelessly put the package in an inside coat pocket and left the store. He had gone nearly a block when a passer-by noticed the string trailing behind him. He had unwound nearly a ball of twine without knowing it.

A novel branch of learning has been introduced into the higher grades of the public schools of New Haven. It consists of a bulletin board, upon which are pasted each day clippings of important home and foreign news taken from the newspaper. Special attention is given to matters brought up in connection with the study of history or geography. The pupils take a great interest in the "bulletin," and vie with one another in bringing the greatest number of items which are suitable to be pasted.

In 1889 some 30 young women in Berlin started an Old Maids' Club, with a provision for a fine of 1,000 marks upon everyone who married. The club was a success, but suddenly an epidemic of marriage set in and at the annual meeting this year only one member was left, and she felt herself called upon to dispose of 28,000 marks, the accumulation of the fines paid by the former members. She took the advice of the ex-members and it was decided that half the sum should go to a hospital and that the solitary old maid should have the rest for herself.

A gentleman of Americus, Ga., was bragging of having the best wife in the State. He says that in the ten years he has been married she has never asked him for a dollar. He never gave her a dress, $5, nor anything. He generally borrows money from her, and she makes more than he does, yet he is a merchant. She sells all home products, such as meat, lard, chickens, wood, hay, ect., and beats his store. He does not buy anything but sugar, coffee and a little rice, as he has everything else to sell off at his place. He says she is above all price to him.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Very Latest Associated Press Telegrams in a Condensed Form.

From Washington.

It is reported that the president contemplates taking the whole south front, first floor of the state department building for his executives offices and establishing routine office hours there. Such a plan would give the president of the United States a privilage which the humblest employes of the government have, but which the chief executive does not possess—the right to enjoy his own home. The clerks in some of the smallest divisions of the state department have more room and more conveniences than the clerks at the executive mansion.

Congressman W. W. Phelps, ex-Minister Kasson and George H. Bates, the United States delegates to the Samoan commission, accompanied by Lieut. Parker, ex-Consul General Harold M. Sewall and Messenger John Butler, left for Berlin by the Umbria a few days ago. Two hours before their departure a special messenger from the state department handed Mr. Phelps a large envelope bearing several great red seals. The messenger had gone from Washington by the night express and the envelope he carried contained the official instructions to the Samoan commissioners.

The United States grand jury at Port Townsend, W. T., have found twenty-five indictments against William Harnard, ex-special deputy collector; eleven against Herbert F. Beecher, ex-treasury agent, and twelve against Quincy A. Brooks, for stealing from the government. Records and accounts have been thoroughly overhauled and presented to the grand jury for the first time in many years, by government officials specially sent out from Washington by the department to make personal investigation of the many charges preferred by press and public.

The president has made the following appointments: Thomas B. Coulter of Ohio, auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department: Thomas Wyman of Custer county, Mont., agent for the Indians of the Crow agency in Montana. Max Bracht, collector of customs of Alaska. James F. Stuart of Chicago has been appointed a postoffice inspector, with headquarters at Chicago. Postmaster General Wanamaker has appointed Estes G. Rathbone of Hamilton Ohio, chief postoffice inspector. Secretary Noble has appointed Edward M. Dawson of Maryland chief clerk of the interior department, vice George A. Howard of Tennessee, resigned. Mr. Dawson was chief of the miscellaneous division, secretary's office. He has been in the interior department for over twenty years. In the department of agriculture these appointments have been made; Watson Pickrell, Pickrell, Neb., agent bureau of animal industry; Charles F. Curtis, Iowa, state agent for Iowa; George Vasey, Washington Territory, special agent.

Record of Casualties.

Later reports of the fire in Mulford, Bracken county, Ky., put the loss at $100,000, with insurance next to nothing. Twenty-three business houses were destroyed. The village is Mulford, and not Milton, as sent by misinformation.

A special from Elmwood says Peter McGoff was found lying dead across his wife's grave at an early hour one morning. He was very despondent during her illness, and said if she died he would kill himself. When found he was lying face downward on the fresh earth of the grave, with his hands clutched full of dead grass. He had taken poison.

Redfield, South Dakota had a bad fire, half a dozen buildings having been destroyed. Thomas drake, an attorney, had sleeping rooms over the postoffice and was not awakened until the building was well on fire. He dashed down the burning steps, and was seriously burned about the face and the exposed parts of his body. When leaving the room he had a bag of gold in his hand containing $140, which he dropped as the flames struck him. A Mr. Billings was run over by a hook and ladder wagon and seriously hurt.

A freight train was running from Du Quoin, Ill., at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The track was clear ahead, when suddenly the roadbed sank and the engineer and fireman felt themselves rapidly dropping below the surface. They jumped and escaped. The entire train went down a distance of ten feet and a terrific wreck followed, every car and the engine being completely smashed. As soon as the train men could recover they learned that the train was over Marsh's coal mine, which had caved in. For 100 feet the track sank ten feet. Sam Patten, a brakeman, was badly hurt.

Personal Mention.

Gov. White of Montana, issued his proclamation calling a special election to be held May 14, prox., for the choice of members of the constitutional convention, which will meet on May 14. The proclamation is issued in accordance with the provisions of the omnibus bill, admitting Montana as a state.

Jay F. Durham, a popular Washington newspaper man, also well known in St. Paul, has turned up at Washington after a short absence with a new wife. He was married to Miss Daisy Irwin of Mobile, Ala., at the residence of a friend of the bride at Newport, Ky. There is said to be a flavor of romance about the wedding. Miss Irwin was a prominent society belle.

Crimes and Criminals.

It is understood that the liabilities of John Jackson, who committed suicide at St. Louis will reach $600,000, and that his family will be left virtually penniless. It was also stated that the elevator company had overdrawn, but the shortage has since been made up.

Bill Ryan, the Missouri train robber and associate of Jesse James, was released from the penitentiary of Missouri. He was sentenced for twenty-five years for complicity in the Glendale train robbery on the Chicago & Alton road in October, 1879, but Gov. Morehouse, a short time before his retirement from office, commuted his sentence to seven and a half years. Ryan has been a good prisoner.

Dr. J. R. Gyles, aged sixty-five years, for forty years a physician committed suicide by taking strychnine. His wife was in the room while he was mixing the potion and he asked her to drink some of it, not saying what it was. She thought it was magnesia, but said she did not need any. He had evidently intended that his wife should die with him. He had suffered from melancholia for the past few years owing to financial and professional troubles.

Sheriff McFarland and Constable Morse, of Walla Walla, Ore., in pursuit of two men charged with burglary at Prescott, overtook them about nine miles east of Wallula and ordered them to throw up their hands. The men fired on the officers, and the officers returned the fire and killed one. The dead man is named Tom Williams. They arrested the other man, named Dave Murphy. Williams' pistol was a self-cocker, and it refused to revolve when he tried to shoot. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the action of the officers was justifiable.

Officials from West Virginia left Grand Forks, N. D., for Weston with Richard Dowell, charged with the murder of Woods in 1876. The sheriff arrived and identified the prisoner. Dowell was known as James Shelton and claims that is his proper name and that he never was in Weston and does not know any one there. Officers say they will take him back, but did not say positively that he is the man. Dowell has had no counsel since arrested, and says if friends could come they would identify him as Shelton.

A big fight is brewing between the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific roads. The recent notice of a reduction in passenger rates to competitive territory in the far Northwest was only a straw indicating the direction of the trouble. About a year ago these companies entered into a compact dividing up the territory embracing Western Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory, and both companies agreed to jointly guarantee 6 per cent on the stock of the Oregon Railway and navigation company, which operates a line of steamers in the Northwest. The Union Pacific, it appears, got the worst of the trade.

The libel suit just brought in New York by ex-Gov. John Schuyler Crosby against Russell B. Harrison creates a good deal of talk at Helena, where the principals are well known. Leslie Sulgrove, who was editor of the Montana Live Stock Journal at the time the alleged libelous article was published, was interviewed. He says that the article was written by I. D. McCutcheon, a lawyer of Helena, and formerly secretary of the territory, and that it was given to him by Russell B. Harrison himself with orders to print it. After it appeared Sulgrove sent a copy to Crosby and also denied responsibility therefor. Sulgrove is now librarian of the Helena public library and his action in this matter has created prejudice that threatens his position.

An important decision was rendered at Marshalltown, in the case of Merrill vs. Packer. The suit was on one of the famous Bohemian oats notes. The defendant, alleged that the notes and contract were part of a gambling transaction and consequently void. After being out all night the jury returned a verdict for the defendant, holding that the note was void. The case will be appealed. The Bohemian oats scheme was worked in some sections of Iowa quite extensively. The purchasers gave notes for $10 a bushel for all the oats, the sellers contracting to procure other purchasers for all the buyers could raise at the some price. The last legislature passed a law prohibiting such transactions, and after the bill had passed both houses an unsuccessful attempt was made by the clerk of the executive council to steal it.

Masked men invaded the house of Christian Yonder, near Meyersdale, Somerset County, Pa., and spent several hours torturing the old man, who was infirm and ill. They hanged him to a hook, took him down and hanged him up as though he were an old coat, and then secured $186 and left, taking two of his best horses. The horses have since been recovered at Pinkerton tunnel. At the time of the robbery and cruelty there were five persons in the house, a hired man and two servant girls, besides Mr. and Mrs. Yonder. A neighbor gained an entrance, and on the floor were the old man, his wife, the two girls all bound and gagged. It is probable that the old man was tortured to compel him to disclose the whereabouts of his money, and that they were all gagged and tied to aid the ruffians to make good their escape.

Laura Granis, a seventeen-year-old girl, went to Binghampton, N. Y., and secured employment in a factory. She was bright and attractive and soon had several suitors. John B. Smith, several years her senior, succeeded in winning her affections and married her. The girl's father became suspicious of his son-in-law, and an investigation showed that Smith had been twice before married, and that both his former wives were living. Granis ordered Smith to leave the house and never attempt to see Laura again. That night Smith found Laura alone, and pointing a revolver at her head compelled her to leave her home with him. The couple walked the entire distance of twenty-four miles from Ninevah to Binghampton, when she was at once taken to a house in the outskirts, where she was kept concealed for three days. There she was found by a detective and restored to her father. She is completely prostrated by her terrible experience. Smith cannot be found.

An untamed Colorado cowboy on a spirited horse dashed down Cleveland avenue at Grover, Cal., until opposite the Commercial bank. Here he dismounted, entered the establishment and walked directly to the window of Cashier C. C. Smith. Pulling out a six-shooter, he swept the inclosure inside the desks and politely asked the cashier to hand out all the cash on hand. There was $700 on the counter. Smith counted out $500 in gold and bills which he handed the cowboy, who was profuse in thanks. Seeing a Winchester rifle under the bookkeeper's desk, the robber demanded it and the weapon was handed out butt first as he ordered. Then the cowboy backed to the door and, leaning the Winchester against the outer wall, placed his revolver in its holster, leaped into his saddle, and was off. Smith reached the walk as soon as possible, and, grasping the Winchester, commenced firing at the rapidly moving horseman. The cowboy ducked and yelled at every one of the ten shots. A posse of twelve men started in pursuit of the fugitive. The chase was exciting, but no one was injured, though twenty shots were fired.

Among the latest items from the Indian Territory is one, a bloody tragedy, a few days ago in the western part of the Oklahoma between two men from Kiowa, Kan., and two men from Texas for the possession of a claim. Guns were used freely, and one of the Kiowa men was killed and a Texan mortally wounded. The other two called a truce, and placing their wounded comrades in a wagon started for a neighboring ranch. Before they reached it the fight was renewed, and the entire part was discovered later by some cowboys stretched out on the prairie. The Topeka & Santa Fe railroad now has 487 freight cars on their side tracks at the yards at Arkansas City, Kan. which are being loaded with implements, household goods, merchandise and houses, framed and ready to be put up. The agent at that point said to-day: "I can move 1,000 cars of freight and 5,000 passengers in twelve hours." Gen. Merritt, at Fort Leavenworth, has issued orders to the military officers in the territory to permit boomers to cross the Cherokee outlet in time to reach the Oklahoma line on the 22nd, the date set for the opening of the territory by the president's proclaimation.

From Foreign Lands.

Advices from Hayti by the steamer Delta, state that heavy fighting took place March 29 between St. Marc and Gonaives, and that on the same day great damage was done by an earthquake at Port de Paix many houses being wrecked and several persons injured. No lives were lost, however.

Still there is no news of the 700 passengers and crew of the waterlogged and possibly sunken steamship Danmark. Nevertheless, the agents continue to hope, though they have nothing more to base their hopes on that some sailing vessel has picked the people off the Danmark and has landed them at the Azores.

None of the vessels which arrived in New York brought any news of the passengers of the abandoned steamer Danmark. The Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, and La Champagne, from Havre, both reported heavy weather. The Amsterdam passed the spot where the City of Chester had the day before sighted the Danmark, but nothing was then visible. The steamer Servia and Polaria, from Hamburg, arrived off quarantine. Neither brings any news of the Danmark, though they followed about the same course that the Denmark took. They experienced reasonably good weather. The agents of the Thingvalla line hope that the Helvetia or Servia, which are expected will bring the Danmark's passengers. It is also possible that some ship has picked up the Danmark's people and made for the Azores, 450 miles from the locality where the Danmark is supposed to have become disabled. There is no telegraphic communication with the Azores.

General News Items.

The corporations composing the sugar trust assign their property to individuals with the object of escaping prosecution.

The St. Paul council decides that Tom Lowry must run the street cars or surrender his character.

The jury in the "Q" dynamite case returned a verdict of guilty at Geneva, Ill., fixing the punishment of Broderick at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, and imposing a fine of $500 on Godding. A motion for a new trial was entered by the defense. The defendants seemed to be satisfied with the verdict.

It was reported in Chicago that the Standard Oil monopoly has just completed one of the biggest deals on record. For two years the company has been quietly securing property in Ohio, and has now $7,000,000 invested there. The Standard will abandon the Pennsylvania fields for those of Ohio. The consummation of the scheme means the revolution of the oil business.

At Luther, Mich., a piece of bread lodged in Job Brewer's throat and he soon became unconscious. Mrs. Brewer at once poured several dippers of water down his throat. The bread became sufficiently softened and had apparently slid down into Brewer's stomach, but by that time he was nearly drowned by the water. Mrs. Brewer heroically persevered, however, and by rolling her husband over a barrel and then substituting artificial respiration for the natural that was lacking, soon had Job on his feet. He had come very near to death twice in an hour but his brave wife saved him.

Probable Trouble Ahead.

The publication in a Winnipeg paper of a dispatch from Duck Lake announcing that Gabriel Dumont, the late Louis Riel's lieutenant in the Northwest rebellion, was again in the Saskatchewan district holding meetings, caused quite a commotion in Manitoba. It was known that Dumont had gone north, but while in this district he showed no disposition to resume his agitating tactics. There may yet be serious trouble on the Saskatchewan this season if the people do not receive the railways promised them by the dominion government. A Pioneer Press correspondent received information from a Prince Albert merchant who is in the city purchasing supplies, that people up there were ready to take up their rifles again if needed, because they claim that the dominion government have broken faith with them on the railway question. Strong deputations were sent to Ottawa last year and promises made in writing by Sir John McDonaly. Hon. M. Pope, late minister of railways and Dewdney, minister of interior, that railway would reach them this year, while now latest advices from Ottawa stated that no grant would be given to any Northwest road during the present session of parliament. Referring to the meeting being held by Dumont, a Winnipeg paper says:

It was just such a meeting as that at Duck Lake the other day which proved the precursor of the Saskatchewan rebellion of 1885. Riel is dead, but the bolder, abler Dumont lives. If there be any grievances to redress, let the government see to it that they be redressed now. The Ottawa authorities should know by this time how fatal it is to procrastinate. We want no more rebellions in the Northwest. The monument opposite the Winnipeg city hall is an eloquent, if speechless, protest against the wicked which alone could make another possible.

STREET CAR STRIKE.

Not a Horse Car Running in St. Paul or Minneapolis—A Thousand Men Standing out.

The street car drivers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, numbering over a thousand men, are out on a strike, and not a car is running, except on the cable lines of St. Paul. The street car company reduced the wages of drivers from seventeen cents to fifteen cents an hour, and in addition thereto demanded that the men should sign a paper pledging themselves not to join any labor union or association. The sympathies of the public seem to be almost entirely on the part of the men.

IN MINNEAPOLIS.

The company and the police attempted to run the cars, and while doing so, this incident occurred:

As this car, the third one, pulled out from the barn, and the second one, which made the round trip, moved away from the barn, a lady of rather slender form, wearing a neat black hat and a plush cloak, stepped from the outside of the crowd and quickly mounted the car. She had hardly taken a standing position beside the stout young fellow who drove before she began her mission. She was Mrs. McCurdy, the young wife of a driver who was among the strikers, but who was not at the barn at the time his wife boarded the car. The lady paid no attention to any one but the driver. She stood close to him, and she used her right hand in gesture.

I came in here to ask you not to drive this car. Will you not leave and be an honorable man?

The driver announced that if he left the car somebody else would gladly take his place.

"I appeal to you, young man, as a wife and mother, if you have any respect for honest workingmen, who are simply asking what is right, not to take this car any farther. I beg of you not to work against these men. I beg of you in the name of humanity not to work in the place of a man who is striking to keep himself from starvation. I am the wife of a striker. My poor husband has worked night and day for the company, and what he got was hardly enough to keep his little family. If you have one spark of manhood, if you have a wife and children whom you respect, you will not be the servant of a man who is trying to crush the men. I am going to stay with you and keep you company. I don't know that this is just the thing for a lady to do, but I could not help it. I will behave myself and not say anything that is wrong or unladylike. But I do hope my appeal will touch a tender spot in you and that you will not continue to drive."

The lady's earnestness attracted much attention along the avenue. She continued to petition the driver until Eighth street was reached. She looked into the face of the driver, but saw no sympathetic responses, and after her effort she appeared to feel discouraged. She turned to a PIONEER PRESS reporter and asked if there was a conductor on the car. The conductor was pointed out, and Mrs. McCurdy stepped down upon the side platform and reached from post to post as she passed to the rear of the car.

"Are you the conductor?" she asked in a sorrowful tone.

"Yes, I am," replied the silent, stoical man who faced the front and leaned against the near railing.

"Well, sir, I beg of you not to work in the places of the strikers. It is a strike for justice upon the part of the poor men who have been trying to support families upon low wages. Will you not heed my appeal? Have you no honor? Have you no respect for home?"

"I have no argument to make with you," replied the conductor, whose name is W. F. La Dieu, and who did not appear to be in the least affected by the woman's appeal.

"You can have no argument," she quickly replied. "There is no argument for a man in your position to offer."

"What will you take and let me alone? I will give you 50 cents if you will keep quiet," said the conductor.

"I am not to be bought off," said Mrs. McCurdy. "I would not work against my fellows for $5,000. I certainly would not work for $5 or $10 as you are doing."

"This is a free country," continued La Dieu, "and men can do as they please. I have been around a good deal, and there are thousands of men who would be glad to take this place."

"I suppose there are," said the lady.

"I am instructed to collect fares," said the conductor, "and if you are going to ride you will have to pay."

"I have a nickel that I will give for the privilege of riding with so unusual a sort of man," and she pulled out her slender pocketbook.

A reporter paid the lady's fare, and she turned to the scribe and said:

I thank you, sir. I cannot touch this man's heart. I am the wife of a man who has driven for about five months. We live upstairs at 2419 Fifth avenue south. I have not always been in poor circumstances. We lost all by fire. My husband attended the Wisconsin state university for five years. He is capable of filling almost any position, but had to accept a position as driver.

The woman stood up while the car made the trip to First avenue north and return. She felt that her work had not been a success, and as she left the car at the barn she looked discouraged. A few gentlemen handed her a small sum of money as she started for home.

IN ST. PAUL

The street car men are confident that they will win the fight, and the meeting which they held at the united labor headquarters on East Seventh street last evening was of a most enthusiastic character. J. A. Johnson, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, presided, and numerous speeches were made by the striking drivers, urging all to stand together and success was assured. The committee that waited on President Lowry reported their chilly reception, stating that he absolutely refused their proposition to submit the question to arbitration. Having failed to secure a settlement of the difficulty in this peaceable manner, they were compelled to take more extreme measures and order the men to quit work during the afternoon. This step was taken as a last resort, their desire being to avoid any inconvenience to the public. When a fair offer of arbitration was declined in the most decided manner, nothing else could be done. Miss Eva McDonald, of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly, was present, and urged the strikers to stand firm and their cause would triumph. She declared that the reports that the strikers in Minneapolis had been the cause of the trouble there were false, as all the disturbance was caused by outsiders, who are always ready to take advantage of such occasions to make trouble.

The trades and labor assembly held a meeting at the same hour in an adjoining hall, President James Coughlin in the chair, and after listening to a statement of the case made by the officers of the street car men's union, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The street railway company of Minneapolis and St. Paul reduced the wages of its employes to a point that affords them scarcely a bare subsistence; and

Whereas, Said reduction does not appear to affect the high salaries of officials or office employes; and

Whereas, The excuse given for the action on the part of the company is that the profits during the past year have been too small, while during the winter of 1887-8 they could just pay expenses, when it cost them "$10,000 per month to keep the snow off the tracks," according to the statement of one of the officials at the time, and in the financial statement of the company published in yesterday's papers they show that the entire Minneapolis system is bonded for three times its actual cost, thereby proving themselves guilty of the most flagrant criminal conspiracy; and

Whereas, The company entered into a contract with their Minneapolis employes on May 13, 1888, to continue one year from date, every provision of which has been flagrantly violated by the company, and they now insist on employes signing an iron-clad agreement to the effect that they will renounce all allegiance to labor organizations; and

Whereas, The employes in both cities have refused to submit, and quit work, and the company has refused every offer to arbitrate, thereby showing a determination to deprive their employes of their independence and manhood and break up their organizations; therefore

Resolved, That the trades and labor assembly of St. Paul, representing the various labor organizations of the city, condemn the conduct of the company as unworthy the toleration of a free people: that we promise the street railway employes of both cities our hearty support and co-operation, morally and financially, trusting that their conduct will be manly and that no attempt will be made to resort to violence.

These resolutions were presented to the street car men's meeting, and their spirit was heartily endorsed. The following resolution was then adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the employes of the St. Paul Street Railway company, realizing that our position has been forced upon us by necessity, and appreciating the inconvenience which a walk-out causes to the traveling public, unanimously hold ourselves in readiness now, as in the past, to submit our grievance to arbitration, and thus provide for an equitable adjustment of this difficulty.

The meeting also appointed committees from drivers on the various lines to visit the barns and use moral suasion to induce any new men engaged to take out cars not to work. They were instructed not to use any violence whatever and to avoid all intemperate or bad language in their efforts. These committees will visit the different barns this morning, as it is expected the company will make an effort to start out some cars.

An Ocean Steamer Disaster.

The Inman line steamer City of Chester, Capt. Bond, from New York April 2 for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown, April 12. She reports that on April 8 in latitude 46 north, longitude 37 west, she passed the Danish steamer Danmark, from Christiania and Copenhagen, for New York. The Danmark had been abandoned by her crew. Her stern was level with the sea and her bow stood high out of the water. She was apparently sinking. The Danmark was a vessel of 2,260 tons and belonged to the Thingvalla line. The Danmark had on board when she left Christiansend for New York March 26, 650 passengers, presumably all immigrants. Including the vessel's captain, R. M. Knudsen, the crew numbered forty men the office of the agents of the steamer, Funch, Edye & Co., No. 27 South William street, New York has been thronged with people all the morning anxiously inquiring for later news of the vessel. Mr. Edye, of the firm, does not credit the report. He has cabled his London agents and sought by wire for further particulars from the Copenhagen branch of the firm.

The following letter has been sent out by the agents of the Thingvalla steamship line:

As some of the comments on the reported loss of the Danish steamer Danmark express the apprehension that this disaster may have been accompanied by heavy loss of life, we beg leave to state, for the benefit of all persons who have friends on the ill-fated boat, our belief to the contrary. When sighted by the City of Chester in latitude 45.55 north, longitude, 37.16 west the decks aft and the sails were in pieces, but the vessel was floating, and although the reporting steamer expressed the belief that she would shortly founder, this did not occur during all the time that elapsed from the hour she was first sighted until lost sight of. The Danmark was floating directly in the track of the transatlantic steamers, and we believe, beyond peradventure, that the passengers and crew were taken off some time, possibly as far back as a couple of days, before the City of Chester sighted the wreck; since the Danmark, having left Christiansand on the 26th of March, should under ordinary circumstances have advanced considerably beyond the position found. If the wrecked passengers and crew had not been picked up they would naturally, even if embarked in boats and on rafts have remained in the neighborhood of the wreck, the presence of which would be much more likely to attract the passing steamers than small boats or rafts would. The City of Chester evidently did not find the slightest wreckage near the vessel, such as might be attributable to smashed or otherwise incapacitated boats, while the steamer bore no sign whatever of human life. We confidently believe, therefore, that, with the possible exception of single casualties, such as may occur during the transfer of so many people from one vessel to another, the passengers and crew of the Danmark are safe and will ere long be heard of as on board of one of the transatlantic steamers.

THE MARKETS,

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 85¾@86c., in store; 87¼@87½ afloat; No. 3 red, 79@80c.; No. 1 red 98c.; No. 1 white 90c., Barley quiet and steady; Corn, No. 2 42¾@42⅞; No. 2 white, 46c.; No. 3, 42½@43¾c; ungraded, mixed 41@44c; steamer mixed 42½@43¾c. Oats, No. 2 white, 33½@34c.; mixed western, 30@33c.; white western, 34@39½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 32½c. Hay, shipping 65c.; good to choice 80@95c. Eggs, western, 10@11¾c. Butter, western dairy, 12@20c.; do creamery 18@26; Elgins, 27½@28c. Cheese, dull and unsettled, western 8½@10½c. Lard, western steam, $7.25.

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 85¾@86c.; No. 3 spring wheat, 75@80c; No. 2 red, 85¾@86c. No. 3 corn, 34⅛@34¼c. No. 2 oats, 25¼c. No. 2 rye, 43c. No. 2 barley, nominal. No. 1 flax seed, $1.53@1.54. Prime timothy seed, $1.30@1.33. Mess pork (per bbl) $11.85@11.90. Lard (per 100 lbs), $6.82½. Short rib sides (loose), $5.90@6. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $6.37½@6.50. Short clear sides (boxed), $6.37½@6.50. Eggs, 9½@10c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 1, hard, April, $1.01; May, $1.01½; July, $1.02; Track, $1.03; No. 1, Northern, April, 90c.; May, 90c.; July, 9⅝c.; Track 90@91c.; No. 2, Northern, April, 79c.; May, 79c.; July 80c.; Track 80@82. Flour. Patents, sacks, to local dealer, $5.70@6.20; patents to ship, sacks, car lots, $5.50@6; in barrels, $5.70@6.15; delivered at New England points, $6.35@6.85; New York points, $6.25@6.75; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.20@6.70; bakers' here $3.75@4.75; superfine, $2@3.50; red dog, sacks, $1.35@1.50; red dog, bbls, $1.60@1.70. Bran and shorts, $7.25@7.50; Corn, fair, No. 2, 30@32c. Oats, 20@28c. Barley, 20@40c. Hay wild, $3@3.50; timothy, $5.50@7. Flax $1.47, Chicago, $1.53. Feed, $11@12.

ST. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only: Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.03 bid; No. 1 Northern, 91c bid; No. 2 Northern 81c bid. Corn—No. 2, 31@33c; No. 3 sample, 31c bid. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 22c bid; No. 2 white, 26@27c; May, 29c; No. 3, 21@23c. Rye—No. 2, 41@43c. Barley—No. 2, 50c bid; No. 3, 35@45c; No. 4, 35@40c. Ground Feed—$11.50@12.50; No. 3, $13.25. Corn Meal—Unbolted, $12.50. Bran—$7.50 Hay—No. 1 upland prairie, $4.50@5; No. 1, $3.50@4.50; timothy, $7. Flax Seed—$1.44 bid. Eggs—$2.85@3 per case; ice house $1. Flour—Patents, $5.80@6; straights, $5.20@5.40; bakers' $3.75@4.25; rye, 3.50@4; buckwheat, $3. Butter—choice creamery, 20@22c; extra dairy 16@18c; roll and print choice, 10@13c; fair to medium, 10@12c; packing stock, 7@9c; grease, 3@4c. Cheese—fancy, 10@12; fine, 11c; skim, 6@7½c.

Boulanger on Trial.

When the French senate met on Friday the president read the decree constituting that body a tribunal for the trial of Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort. The procureur general, Quesnay de Beaurrenair, then read a statement setting forth the grounds upon which the constitution of the accused is based. When the reading was concluded, the senate went into executive session and the public withdrew. The trial of Gen. Boulanger and his associates was then formally begun. The senators had been requested to appear in evening dress for the occasion, The request was ignored by the members of the right, all of whom wore frock coats The members of the left were attired in evening dress and wore white cravats. The following commission has been appointed to conduct the trial of Gen. Boulanger and the other accused persons: Senator Merlin, Cazot, Cordelet, Trarieux, Munier, De Marcere, Demole, L'Avertujon, Merellet and Humbert. Assistant commissioners have also been appointed, who will replace their colleagues on the regular commission if necessary. The assistant commissioners are: Senators Garrigat, Dusolier, Develle, De Roziere and Testelin. Senator Delbreil will not attend the trial. He holds that a political body like the senate has no right to try a delegate of the people. He declares that the trial is a revolutionary measure and a defiance of universal suffrage. Senator Leon Renault will also abstain from participation in the trial. A motion from the Right, declaring that there was no ground for a judicial inquiry into the conduct of Boulanger, was rejected by a vote of 209 to 56. The senate then resolved, by a vote of 210 to 55, to proceed immediately with his trial. Thereupon the doors were reopened and the public was resumed. M. Leroyer read the decree authorizing the senate to set as a court and directed that the trial proceed. Several members of the Right refused to accept a seat on the senate commission. Marshal Conrobert in an excited speech said he would never be a party to the prosecution on such frivolous grounds of a general who had well served his country. The sitting was a stormy one. The spectators were apathetic.

A Horrible Tale of Murder.

Ellison Hatfield, one of the participants in the Hatfield-McCoy feud, who is confined in the Pike county jail in Kentucky, has made a confession to State's Attorney Lee Ferguson, "I was present," he said, "and participated in the murder of the three McCoy brothers—Tolbert, Farley and Randolph. The three brothers were taken from a school house in Logan county, West Virginia, where they had been guarded for a day and a night, and brought over the Tug river, which seperates West Virginia and Kentucky. About fifty feet from the river Carpenter tied them to a pawpaw bush and hung a lantern over their heads. Anse Hatfield then said to them: 'Boys, if you have any peace to make with your Maker you had better make it.' Tolbert and Randolph began praying, but Farley did not. However, before the boys had time to finish their prayers, John Hatfield shot Farley dead. Anse then gave order to fire, and shot as he gave the word, killing Tolbert and then emptying the contents of his revolver into the dead body. Alex Husser fired and killed Randolph McCoy. The others followed suit and all the bodies were riddled with bullets. After the boys were killed Walt Hatfield administered an oath to all of us to take the life of the first who divulged the names of any who were along."

Capt. Hatfield said that he and Tom Wallace shot Jeff McCoy after he had escaped from them. The prisoner also gave the particulars of the brutal murder of Alifera and Alvin McCoy in which he took part. Nine of the Hatfield faction on a Sunday night in January, 1888, crossed the river into Kentucky under command of Jim Vance. They surrounded the McCoy homestead, fired the house, and killed the girl as she attempted to extinguish the flames. Cap and John Hatfield both claimed that they killed Calvin McCoy, and bragged about it.

James E. McDowell was appointed register of the land office at Huron, Dakota. He is one of the Dakota colony that fought the battle of statehood last winter. He was recommended by Moody, Mathews, Mellette, and almost everybody for that matter. He stayed in Washington after the rest were gone, and did not allow the secretary to forget his application. He has his reward in the first land office appointment made in Dakota.

An interesting liquor case has just been decided at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The defendants were tried on the ordinary liquor selling indictments. The witnesses had as shown by evidence, bought cider in the defendant's restaurant. The question was whether or not cider is classed with intoxicating liquors. Judge Travers said that while cider is at first a non-intoxicant, it becomes intoxicating in course of time. Since the law prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors it prohibits the sale of cider. Judge Travers also overthrew another ingenious evasion of the law. In a shanty near Mount Pleasant a board partition had made a large room on one side and a small one on the other. A barrel was set in the partition and the customer could deposit his money and get his drinks without seeing the man in the other room. This made it possible for the customer to swear that he did not see the liquor seller and did not know who it was. The proprietor in this case is now in jail serving a sentence of four months.

MINNESOTA CULLINGS.

The News of the Week Throughout the Entire State.

It is said the loss by prairie fire in Jackson county on the 2d inst. will exceed $100,000.

Absolem Parker, who was killed by Frank Martin, his employer at Spokane Falls, was from Sauk Center, where his relatives now live.

John Weddendorf has been appointed route agent on the Omaha road between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, and leaves to take that position.

While C. Walkley's family were at supper in the town of St. Augusta in Stearns county, a thief entered the bed room and stole $100 in gold and a wheat receipt on F. Arnold from a trunk. He was discovered, but escaped through a window.

The Drake granite quarry has been looking over the ground with a view of erecting polishing shops at Sauk Rapids. The water power belonging to the Davidson estate will be used, and the shops will employ between 200 and 300 men.

J. B. Hyde's hardware store was entered by burglars at Northfield. Seven revolvers and a quantity of cutlery and plated goods were taken. The thieves also attempted to set fire to the store. No arrests.

Max Shapiil, of Brainerd the man who was convicted of selling diseased meat and fined $300, received a letter signed "The White Caps" ordering him to leave town or suffer a penalty of tar and feathers and a ride on a rail if he did not.

J. K. Knapp of Madison Lake was arrested charged with selling liquor without a license. He waived examination and was bound over. Knapp was keeping a drug store, and the alleged liquor was in the form of bitters.

Henry Koweth, Sr., died from the effects of burns received in the fire at Lake Benton, while endeavoring to save his horses. Mr. Koweth's house was not burned as reported, but his barns and stock were totally destroyed.

Several days ago, while R. E. Brown of Mankato, was making a deposit in the bank, he laid a sack containing money on the counter. The money was stolen, and Otto Dollar, who was in the bank at the time, was arrested and charged with the theft.

Frank Sobieskie, who has been a railroad employe at Austin, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He leaves a large family. He had been garnisheed for a liquor bill and had been discharged from his employment.

John Chapell, a brakemen on the Northern Pacific while coupling cars at Wadena, fell on the track. Several cars passed over his arm and shoulder. He was taken to Brainerd, where his arm will be amputated. He lives in Winona.

The trustees of the M. E. college met at Fergus Falls, and did important work. Rev. C. R. Kellerman, of that city, was appointed executive agent and accepted. Plans for the new buildings were adopted, and their erection will begin as soon as possible. The main school building will cost $20,000.

About a thousand citizens of Litchfield, headed by the Cornet band, marched to the depot escorting Col. T. C. Jewett, the newly appointed commissioner for the district of Alaska to reside at Sitka. The colonel was one of the earliest settlers and took active part in the Indian troubles of 1862.

H. T. Horton, proprietor of the Grand opera house of Rochester, has purchased the lease and good will of the Palace opera house, lately controlled by R. Milo Jocks & Son, and will hereafter, through his manager, W. H. Wright, control the amusement business of that city. The Grand in its present condition is one of the best houses in Southern Minnesota.

A man named Young caned another named Wad on the street at Sauk Center. Wad, it is claimed, ran away with Young's wife. Young traced the couple to Sauk Center. Young was found guilty of assault, but refused to pay a fine, and was sent to jail at St. Cloud. The parties are reported to be from Stillwater, and in appearance were both gentlemen of good character.

A distressing case of poisoning occurred about twenty miles north of Fergus Falls, near Lake Lula. A farmer named Moore was plowing, and his little boy and girl were in the field with him. He plowed up something like a wild parsnip, which his children washed and ate. In a little while they were taken ill and showed signs of poisoning, and the younger, a bright little boy of five, died in convulsions in a very short time. At last accounts the little girl was not dead, but still very sick.

C. J. Seeley, a brakeman on an east-bound freight train, was killed at Hastings by falling between two cars. The body was nearly cut in two at the wait. He was a sober and industrious man and formerly a conductor on an Eastern road. His home was at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he leaves a family. Seely was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, which order took charge of the remains and forwarded them to Grand Rapids for burial.

A redhot county seat war is now being waged in Murray county. Since the organization of the county, 12 years ago, Currie, located in the northern part of the county, has been the county seat. Two years ago, under an unconstitutional law, Slayton claimed it and came in the night and stole away the records, but later returned them. Slayton now wants it but in order to call an election' 60 per cent of the voters of the county must sign a petition to that effect. These petitions are now being circulated, and the chances are favorable that the desired number will be secured.

S. J. Kingsley and family of Faribault were returning from Cannon City, when, at the head of the Ravine road, the horses became unmanageable and ran to Fleckenstine's brewery, where they freed themselves from the carriage, landing the driver, W. C. Kingsley, on his head and dragging him nearly 70 feet, when he became unconscious and dropped the lines. Meantime the carriage, still containing Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley and two children, crashed through a fence and went down an 18-foot bank across from the brewery. Mrs. Kingsley's nose was broken and she was badly cut under each eye. The other occupants of the carriage escaped with slight bruises.

THE FARM.

Good Pointers for Farmers.

It may do you good long as you live. Hear it: "Keep out of debt."

Take time to read and study about your work and you will accomplish more.

Don't have four or five worthless dogs that have to be fed enough to keep fifty fowls.

Good plowing is necessary, but it is not all. Good harrowing is quite as essential.

Have a supply of hard wood lumber sawed and packed away to dry for future repairs.

Don't take any chances on poor seed. The seed is a small item, the crop a big one,

A good way to save money is to save the means of making it—your implements, for instance.

If the whiffletree breaks, don't throw it into a corner. Remove the irons. They can be fitted to new wood.

The farther you are from the market the greater is your need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to animals.

By keeping the cattle off the pasture one day longer in the Spring you may keep them upon it two days longer in the Fall.

A handy thing to have is a box containing an assortment of bolts, nuts, rivets, nails, and a hammer, pinchers and cold-chisel.

The paint brush that proved to be a bargain was cleaned in turpentine each time its work was done, dried, and hung up by its handle.

Keep a few panes of window glass and a paper of tacks or some putty on hand. When the window pane is broken, don't make-shift; replace it

Switzerland produces seventeen kinds of cheese for export. The milch cattle are celebrated for uniform messes of rich milk.

It costs something like $40 a year to maintain a cow, and the profit lies in what she yields above the cost and maintenance.

The novel enterprise of raising frogs for the Boston market is about to be started at Manchester, N. H., by a New York party.

The co-operative dairies of Denmark have adopted the system of paying their patrons for their milk according to the quantity of cream contained in it.

Don't send "twenty-five cents for twenty-five useful household articles" unless you want a paper of needles, advices "The Michigan Farmer."

A thrifty farmer says 50 cents' worth of awls, punches, linen thread and shoemaker's wax, will save $10 in harness repairs in 12 months.

In fact, if there were not so many blockheads trying to farm, the question would not be so often asked, "Does farming pay?"

Don't work so hard that you won't have time to read. If you read more and profit by the experience of others you won't have to work so hard.

There are too many farms where the soil is abundantly productive, and the fields and granaries filled with abundant harvests while the home is a desert.

It is a common mistake to nearly fill the churn, and then churn for two or three hours before the butter comes—when it ought to come in from 35 to 50 minutes.

It has been casually observed that a "Miller's Trust" might be expected to advance the price of flour when ever wheat went up, and keep it up when wheat went down.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature which prohibits the clipping of manes and tails of horses in the Summer. The Chicago Times regards that a "positive cruelty to flies."

It will pay handsomely to take unusual care of the pigs, for if we mistake not hogs are going to be in greater demand, and consequently better prices will prevail than has been known for many a day. Then save the pigs.—Exchange.

Good farmers are sticklers for improving their hogs, cattle, horses, poultry, etc., but will encourage their sons and daughters in marrying any kind of two-legged scrubs.—Iowa State Register.

Prepare the soil and plant the onions at the very first opportunity in the Spring. They will stand cold and do better than they will the drouth and heat in August, and the best plan is to be ready to plant at the first opportunity.

If you have a little farm and are out of debt, don't fret and work yourself and your good wife into premature graves, for the sake of making more money. You have but one life to live and it is very brief at best.

Every farmer should give more attention to saving and retaining the fertility of his fields than even to carrying additions of manure to them, because it will profit him far more at far less cost.

The English coarse wooled breeds, says the Cultivator, including the various Downs, have been bred to produce twins, so that in many flocks it is not infrequent to have in the summer more lambs than the owner of the flock has of ewes. Breeds which do this are naturally strong and vigorous.

Experiments in feeding pigs, instituted by the Dainish Agritultural Society, go to show that skimmed milk has double the feeding value of buttermilk; that rye and barley are of about equal value, with a slight percentage in favor of rye; and that six pounds of skimmed milk have the same feeding value as one pound of rye or barley.

When the cream foams in the churn and it will not make butter, it may be, and most probably at this season is, due to too much acidity in the cream. If the milk be kept at a steady temperature of 60 or 62 degrees for two days, and the cream kept for two or three days longer at the same temperature, there should be no difficulty in churning.

A fact not to be forgotten in sheep husbandry is that while one may raise fine wool and very poor mutton, you cannot raise good mutton without raising good wool also. All authorities agree that the best fed sheep that fatten and mature in the shortest time make the best and soundest wool, so that this by-product from such sheep will always find a ready market. If we can raise mutton on the basis of making the meat pay the cost, we shall have the wool for clear profit.

Some Old Fashions Revived.

There is at present a revival of old fashions steadily going on. Popular favor has returned to many of the customs of early times and our homes are rapidly assuming an air of the past.

The old spinning wheel has returned from exile and forms a conspicuous and interesting ornament in our homes.

Quaint old tapestries, rugs and articles of furniture have been restored to deserved popularity.

There is a reason for this revival.

Our ascestors were of the substantial kind and their tastes were accordingly marked.

They looked to their personal comfort and when it was attained they stopped.

Fashion's foibles had no charm for them and in mind and person they were the equal of any people the world has yet seen.

Quick in perception and accurate in judgment, they soon detected the cause of any physical discomfort and as quickly applied the proper means for the removal of it.

Conspicuous among some of the old fashions recently revived has been the reproduction of some of our grandmother's early time home cures, which are now holding a deserved position in popular favor, under the name of Warner's Log Cabin remedies and includes a Sarsaparilla for the blood, Hops and Buchu for the stomach and system, Cough Remedy for colds, Extract for internal or external pain, Hair Tonic, Rose Cream for catarrh, Plasters and Pills.

For purity, simplicity and for their genuine beneficial properties they are unequaled and are worthy of our good old grandmothers, who first produced them.

May there be a revival, by their use, of the good health and long lives of early times!

Digging for Water.

"The gift of God!" cries the water-carrier of Cario. The traveller in the desert recalls that cry, when his water-skins are empty, and his guides scan the horizon to detect signs of water. Mr. James describes, in his narratives of travels through "The Unknown Horn of Africa." the excitement in his caravan when runners reported that the Hodayu pans were dry and sun-baked, but that water might be obtained by digging.

They had been marching nine days from the wells at Burao, and during the last three days each man had been limited to a pint of water a day. Eight men were sent as an advance guard to dig into the pans, that on its arrival the caravan might find water.

But men and camels, when they reached the pans, saw only liquid mud in the holes the sixteen hands had scooped out. Every instrument which could be worked as a spade was served out. Thirty men dug in earnest.

Within an hour twenty wells had a thin surface of dark fluid overlying liquid mud. This continued rising until some of the wells contained a foot of water. It was greedily sucked down. As soon as one well was exhausted, another was started.

The work was exciting and exhausting. The result was in one well a thin layer of oily water, in another a foot's depth of fluid.

The digging had to be conducted with care, for if the sand below the mud was exposed, it immediately sucked up every drop of water collected above it. All day and all night the well-digging was continued, until the thirst of men, camels, mules and horses had been partly satisfied.

"Never be Caution."

The old Jews and the old Scotch Highlanders had one feeling in common—a dread of suretyship. The book of Proverbs contains several warnings of the danger that lurks in a surety bond, but none are more admonishing than one uttered by a Highlander.

Donald had been tried for his life, and narrowly escaped conviction. In discharging him, the judge thought it proper to say:

"Prisoner, before yon leave the bar, I'll give you a piece of advice. You have got off this time, but if you ever come before me again, I'll be caution (surety) you'll be hanged."

"Thank you, my lord," said Donald, "for your good advice, and as I'm na ungratefu', I beg to gie your lordship a piece of advice in turn. Never be caution for onybody, for the cautioner has often to pay the penalty."

The wonderful cure by Salvation Oil of Mr. M. S. Culp, 229 George St., BALTIMORE, MD., who was for many years so prostrated with Rheumatism as to be entirely helpless has awakened wide-spread interest in this remedy. It costs only 25 cts.

"If the heart of a man is depressed with cares and suffering, the mist is dispelled when the bottle appears." Not a bottle of spirits, oh no! but a small vial of that invaluable compound known to civilization as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which will cure a cough or cold immediately.

Gen. Edward Hatch of the United States army is dead.

W. H. Worthington, editor of the "Patrons of Husbandry," published at Columbus, Mass., writes under date of Feb., 25, 1882: "Your great remedy Allen's Lung Balsam, I have used in my family for fifteen years for coughs and colds, and know it to be the best." 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

Ex-President Cleveland was elected a member of the Manhattan club.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

J. S. Eshleman, mayor of Grand Forks, N. D., died at Hot Springs.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Don't Get Caught

This Spring, as you may have been before, with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a regulating and general spring medicine. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

"My son was afflicted with the worst type of scrofula, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. To-day he is sound and well, notwithstanding it was said there was not enough medicine in Illinois to effect a cure." J. CHRISTIAN, Illipolis, Ill.

N. B. If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A fatal shooting affray occurred at Flat Head lake, Montana, the result of a land dispute. Hawkes and Fortin, two settlers, claimed some ground. Fortin occupied the land and was ordered off by Hawkes. He refused to go unless by legal process. The parties met and had a dispute about the matter, when Hawkes began firing at Fortin, hitting him in the hand and body and in the back as he was trying to escape. The wounds proved fatal. Hawkes was arrested.

DR. T. HERMAN BREHEMER, an eminent German authority, says: "Consumption is always due to deficient nutrition of the lungs, caused by bad blood." At the Brompton Hospital for consumptives, London, England, a statement has been published that 52 per cent. of the patients of that institution have unsuspected kidney disorder. This explains why the proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure claim that they have received many testimonials which they have not published because of the incredulity with which they would be received were it claimed that Warner's Safe Cure cures consumption. But the fact is that if your kidneys be cured and put in a healthy condition they expel the uric acid and poisonous waste matter, and prevent the irritation of the delicate substances of the lungs, thereby removing the cause. When the effect is removed the symptom of kidney disease, which is called consumption, disappears, and with it the irritation, which caused it.

The Milwaukee road will not reduce wages at present.

ST. JACOBS OIL FOR NEURALGIA.

Neuralgia and Paralysis—Nov., 1880—Cured.
Springfield, Tenn.
My wife suffered 18 months with neuralgia and paralysis. I had to move her in bed, and could find no relief. By the time she had used two-thirds of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil she could walk.
JOS. F. MURPHY.

From Same 6 Years Later—Permanent Cure.
Springfield, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1886.
My wife was paralyzed and could not walk a step. Before I used a bottle St. Jacobs Oil she was about the house. She is now entirely well; does all the house work and milking too. JOS. F. MURPHY.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

Try a 25c. Bottle For Coughs & Colds.

At this season of the year, when Coughs and Colds are prevalent, provide yourself with a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, a good, reliable medicine.

Keep it in your medicine chest and use it at the commencement of the attack. A dose in time will save more than nine, oftentimes it saves a life.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

The last place in the world for a man to economize is in buying a COUGH MEDICINE. Yet there are many who will go to their druggist, and, instead of asking for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, the best remedy he has in his store, they will take anything at all (if it is only cheap) that may be offered. These same people would exercise more care and thought while buying bread and butter for their families, when different qualities are to be had, and would always take the best. Ought they not, when life and death is at stake, exercise at least as much care?

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

It Contains no Opium in any Form.

All Druggists sell it at 25c. 50c., $1.00 a bottle

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

BABY CARRIAGES C.O.D.

MONEY at 8% on Farms
A. N. ELLIOTT 41. E. 4th. St Paul Minn.

I CURE FITS!

I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return. I mean a radical cure. I have made FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for treatise and Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P. O. H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 Pearl St., N.Y.

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We Come to You Not as Strangers,

For our Reputation as the

LEADING LIBERAL HOUSEFURNISHERS

Of the West is firmly established, but as business men who have that which the people want and shall have for the asking. Therefore when we say as we do here, that our ability to supply a greater number of families with Carpetings, Furniture,



Stoves and Ranges, than is possible for any other House. The people can and will rely upon our statement. The American people like Stability and the "New England" exactly fills the bill. This Spring finds us in excellent trim, our entire establishment is full to the roof with thousands and thousands of dollars worth of Household goods of every description, and we take this means of reminding our friends that we are still at their service.

Those that desire to wholly or partially furnish their Homes, but have not sufficient means to pay in full should write us for terms.

Those who want Catalogue of Furniture, Samples of Carpeting should write us stating as nearly as possible what is wanted. Remember that we allow freight for 100 miles—Special Bargains excepted. Write us. Write us.

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Open Every Saturday Evening till 9 O'clock.



All styles WELL DRILLS, Hydraulic and Jetting, and Supplies and Wind Mills manufactured by F. C. Austin Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Address for particulars and Catalog, General Ag'ts for Dak. and Minn.,

ROGERS & ORDWAY, ST. PAUL, MINN.



PEARCE'S IMPROVED CAHOON'S BROADCAST SEED SOWER

Sows all kinds of grain and cleaned grass seed; does better work than can be done by any other means whatever. Ten acres of wheat have been sown in one hour with it. Saves its cost with less than one day's use. Saves seed. Any one can operate it. Price only $5. Send for descriptive circular.

GOULDS, AUSTIN & CALDWELL CO., Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS $80,000,000 for Soldiers, Sailors, their widows or parents. PENSIONS INCREASED. Discharges procured. ☞No pension, NO FEE. Latest law, pamphlet Free! PATRICK O'FARRELL, Att'y, Washington, D.C.

Minnesota Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Hixson pitched into the bill bringing county elevators doing a business for compensation under the control of the railroad and warehouse commission and providing for their licensing. The bill was drafted by the railroad and warehouse commission, and was introduced by Mr. Shields. Mr. Hixson declared that the bill was not in the interests of the farmers, but was an outrage upon them. It would also, he claimed, encourage the wheat ticket system, which system was iniquitous and ought to be abolished. After a brief debate the measure was recommended for indefinite postponement. Notice of reconsideration was given.

When the Duluth & Winnipeg forfeiture bill was reported unfavorably in the senate by the judiciary committee an attempt was made to summarily kill it. Mr. Buckman moving its indefinite postponement and Mr. Edwards giving the motion a second. There were protests from two or three senators against this course, and Mr. Crandall called for the ayes and noes on the motion. The vote stood 18 for indefinite postponement and 21 against. The committee's report was then adopted, and the bill goes on general orders.

HOUSE.—The Day libel bill was the occasion of a hard-fought battle in the house yesterday. Members who have been in previous legislatures say that they never saw a harder fight. It passed—yeas, 54, nays, 35.

In accordance with a resolution of the house Chief Clerk Carpenter yesterday reported the number of bills in the hands of house committees. The total number is 395, of which 334 are house bills and 46 senate bills. Of these the judiciary committee has 46 house bills and 18 senate bills; appropriations, 10; roads and bridges, 85; incorporations, 12; Ramsey county delegation, 5, and Hennepin county delegation, 22. The rest are divided among the other committees and delegations. A number of these were reported back yesterday, and a number of others, if they ever do come back, will only take the time that it takes to indefinitely postpone them, as for instance, the eighty-five before the roads and bridges committee.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

SENATE—There was a great difference between the vote on the Hixson bill to divorce the agricultural college from the state university, taken in the senate on the question of final passage yesterday, and the vote taken in committee of the whole two or three days ago, whereby the measure was recommended to pass. When the final vote was taken, eleven senators voted in favor of the measure, and twenty-two against it.

When Mr. Day's bill amending the libel law came back from the house, the house amendments were adopted. The senate failed, however, to concur in the passage of the bill as amended, the vote standing 21 ayes to 9 noes. The bill was declared lost, for the reason that not a majority of the entire senate voted in the affirmative; but Mr. Day bobbed up with a notice of reconsideration, and the measure has yet a chance of life.

HOUSE—The house was a veritable cave of the winds yesterday morning. It was in session two hours and fifty minutes, and when the noon recess was taken it required very close investigation to find out in what respect the business of the session had been in the least furthered.

The friends of meat inspection tried to go into committee of the whole yesterday, but Judge Fleming demanded the ayes and noes, and the roll call found 56 in favor of the motion and 25 against. So the motion was lost.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

SENATE.—When the senate met yesterday Senator Hixon moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this senate that the institutions known as the state university and the college of agriculture shall be separated and carried on in accordance with the original design of the general government.

This resolution, he said, would not affect the finances or standing of the university. In the discussion of this question no objection had been raised to the separation of these institutes, and the desire was now to put these men on record whether they meant what they then said.

Mr. Darant's committee, on whose shoulders rests the burden of investigating the Manitoba road, made a show at doing something last night. They met and proceeded to the general offices of the road, where they were received by President Hill and Col. Clough. Here they spent a very pleasant evening. Mr. Hill entertained them informally with a general history of the road, told them the weight of his steers, and gave his sanction to the passage of the meat inspection bill. Then they told a few stories and came away. It is not recorded that they saw the inside of the vaults, nor that they counted the cash, nor even that Mr. Hill imparted to them the combination of the lock. Then they took an iron-clad oath of secrecy as to the proceedings of the evening to give them an air of importance, and came away.

In the afternoon the senate resumed the consideration of special orders, and passed Mr. Pope's bill relating to the railroad and warehouse commission and defining the duties of such commission in relation to common carriers. Mr Pope exclaimed the provisions of the measure, which is a consolidation of the present law governing the commission, with several amendments.

HOUSE.—"The question being taken on the passage of the bill, there were yeas 71 and nays 20, so the bill is passed and its title agreed to." This, from Speaker Graves, followed by a burst of applause from the butcher-packed lobby, marked the end of the hard-fought battle in the house. For more than four hours the house had been debating the meat inspection bill, and at a quarter of 7 last evening it became a law, so far as the legislature can make it so.

The bill to amend the laws affecting common carriers and defining the duties of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners was a special order in the senate yesterday morning. This bill allowed an appeal from the orders of the commission, and was indefinitely postponed.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

SENATE.—There was a big fight begun in the senate, and the contending forces still stand arrayed against each other, though until Monday hostilities have been suspended. The contest is over the Duluth & Winnipeg land grant forfeiture bill, on which measure, with seven absentees, the senate found itself in a deadlock.

HOUSE—Mr. Keyes' bill providing for the adoption of what is usually called the Australian system of voting, but amended so as to apply only to cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants, passed the house.

The bill recognizing the Third regiment was taken up and recommended to pass, together with the senate bill raising the state treasurer's clerk's salary from $900 to $1,200; to authorize the city of Hastings to aid in the construction of the Burlington road; to authorize the incorporation of the order of Hibernians; Senator Scheffer's bill to punish drunkenness; to protect occupants of real estate, to define the rights and liabilities of subscribers of newspapers.

MONDAY APRIL 15.

SENATE—There was quite a lively debate in the senate over Mr. Hoard's county option bill. Mr. Hoard himself led off in an argument in which he stood up for the principle of the bill, for the right of the county as a unit of government to govern its own affairs. And certainly, he remarked, if the people have a right to regulate anything they have the right to regulate a business that brings taxes on the citizens and evil on the whole community. After some discussion the bill was defeated.

The bill increasing the annual appropriation for agricultural societies from $12,000 to $24,000 passed committee of the whole after being amended by Senator Clark so as to shut off the Southern Minnesota Agricultural society from an annual appropriation of $2,000, to which it has been entitled heretofore under the law.

HOUSE.—The Red river drainage bill was defeated by a vote of 40 in its favor to 30 against. Col. Brush, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Benson, Mr. Searle and Mr. Ives all spoke in its favor, but they were unable to convert enough of their opponents, who were led by Messrs. Hoyt and Forbes. Col. Brush voted no and gave notice of a motion to reconsider. Among the house bills passed were Mr. Forbes' bill relative to the employment of children under fourteen years of age; Mr. Morgan's bill compelling the use of safety switches; Mr. Smith's bill relating to the mode of inflicting the death penalty.

The house spent the evening on general orders. The bill designed to regulate the incorporation of building and loan associations, prepared by the incorporation committee in the senate and the special committee of the house, was recommended to pass. Mr. Estes' bill to establish and maintain farmers' institutes was the subject of a hard fight. The opposition to it was led by Mr. McNelly, and it was sought in every way to amend the bill so as to cause its defeat, and that gentleman and Mr. Sevatson had some personal tilts with Mr. Estes. The principal event of the struggle was that Mr. Crain of Lincoln county made his first speeches of the session in opposition to the bill. The bill places the institutes under the direction of two of the regents of the university, to be selected by the board, with the presidents of the Farmers' alliance and the Dairyman's association. It was recommended to pass

TUESDAY, April 16.

SENATE:—Both houses have now declared in favor of the Australian election system. The house has passed the Keyes bill and it is now pending in the senate, while the senate has declared in committee of the whole in favor of the Scheffer bill, which also embodies the Australian principle, although differing from the Keyes (house) bill in some of its details.

The relations of the state university and the agricultural college received another airing in the senate, the subject being brought up by Mr. Hixon's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the college should be separated from the university "and caried on in accordance with original design of the general government." The resolution was lost, yeas 8, nays 28.

As the senate approaches its close the necessity for economizing time becomes apparent. Yesterday in the senate Mr. Day, in recognition of this fact, introduced a resolution limiting all speeches to five minutes except that the member in charge of a bill will be allowed double that length of time in closing the debate.

Mr. Day's amendment of the libel law, as amended by the house, passed the senate by a vote of 27 to 2.

The election law contains 137 sections and covers thirty-one pages in print.

HOUSE.—There was an interesting little chapter on the street railroads read before the house yesterday afternoon, which in view of the present state of the affairs of the local company, is of especial interest to the citizens of St. Paul. It came up when Mr. Wilwich's bill to repeal chapter 297, of the Special Laws of 1883, was reached on the calendar. The chapter referred to is an act confirming and validating the city ordinance granting exclusive franchise to the street railroad management. Without this act the supreme court had decided the ordinance was not binding. The bill passed—yeas 66, nays 16.

The house spent the day on the calendar. The omnibus approiation bill was the first and was passed with but five negative votes, cast by Messrs. Crain, Faricy, Harrington, McNelly and Roberts. The first of the house bills was Mr. Robert's bill waiving the forfeiture of the Duluth & Winnipeg swamp land grant. The bill passed, yeas 33 nays 38.

Mr. Crossfield's bill proposing a constitutional amendment giving the legislature power to regulate or abolish the grand jury system was passed. Mr. C. R. Davis' civil service bill went through by a vote of 56 to 25.

The Red River valley drainage bill gasped its last gasp, when Col. Brush's motion to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated last fall was voted down.

The house committee on appropriations, cut down the $5,000 given by the senate for a monument at New Ulm to $3,000.

He Saved Himself Gracefully.

Boston Advertiser.

In a family residing at the South End is a bright little one who is the life of the house. Whenever any one in the household does a thing that does not please him he retaliates by saying: "I don't love you." He had said this once or twice to his fond grandmother, and his father rebuked him for it by saying: "If you ever speak to your grandma in that way, I shall be obliged to punish you "A few nights later the family were at supper and the watchful grandmother removed from the boy's plate something which she did not think he should eat. He regarded her sullenly for a moment, and then blurted out; "I don't love you, grandma." His father glanced at him from across the table as much as to say: "I'll settle with you after supper, young man, and the little fellow immediately saw the necessity of squaring himself with his paternal parent, so he quickly added, "as much as I love Jesus." Then he explained himself by saying: "Of course, I don't love any of you as I love Jesus." It is needless to say that he was not punished.

American "Snobs" the Worst.

New York Evening Post.

The tips given by Americans in England, by the way, are almost always too large, and by this they add to their expenses in a manner which greatly astonishes English people, who regard all tips as an exaction, not to be inflated in a spirit of liberality, but to be reduced to a minimum in a spirit of economy. An American always likes to be richer than he is. An Englishman does not care a button what the porter thinks of him, and gives the man what he thinks such a man ought to expect, and no more. In the same way Americans always increase their expenses by traveling first-class, on a sort of noblesse oblige principle, a habit which cause infinite amusement among the more economical English, and gives point to the old joke that no one travels first class except fools and Americans.

The Cowboy and Shorty.

Chicago Mail.

"The long and the short" is what the army call the last two appointments made by President Cleveland to the Inspector-General's department, one of the fortunate officers being considerably more than six feet in height and the other not much more than five. The latter is a "little Napoleon," however, in his profession and has greatly distinguished himself in the arm of the service to which he has hitherto belonged. Like men of small stature, his presence is nevertheless dignified and commanding. Upon one occasion, when engaged in quelling some disturbance in the far West, he was asked by a giant cowboy: "Who in the——are you?" To which he replied, standing upon the tips of his toes: "Capt. Black of the United States army." "Well," said his huge opponent, in that peculiar and exasperating frontier drawl, "Capt. Black of the United States army, if you don't make yourself d—d scarce I'll get a mouse-trap and catch you!"

Hadn't a Pain for Ninety-Six Years

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

John Field died March 6, at the residence of his sister, in this city, aged 96 years. He was a native of the Quaker City. He was a bricklayer by trade, and in 1812 he gave a day's labor in building Fort Mifflin. It was the custom during the building of the fort for each mechanic to contribute a day's labor to the work. He was a remarkably healthy man, his sister saying that he never complained of having an "ache or pain in his life." He was able to go out of doors as late as last fall, and was confined to his bed but two weeks before his death, which was the result of age. His wife died in 1861. His intellect and eyesight were unimpaired up to his death, but his hearing was somewhat dulled. Of his seven children two are living. Seven grandchildren and four great grandchildren also survive him.

Presidents Notify Themselves.

A gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind, having had his curiosity aroused by attendance upon his first inaugural sought Senator Edmunds for information.

"Who notified General Harrison that he had been elected President of the United States?" he asked.

"Nobody. The law makes no provision for such notification. The President elect takes cognizance of the fact by general report, the same as the Supreme Court Justices, and," continued the Vermont Senator, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "in 100 years there has never been a case of failure on the part of the right man to learn of his election in time to be present on inauguration day.

A mother was giving her child, a boy of 7 years, some Bible instruction. She was telling him the story of Adam's fall. Having narrated the tale of the apple and what mischief it did, the mother asked: "Now, don't you think Adam did very wrong to eat the apple?" The little fellow thought a moment and then answered: "Why, would it have been polite to refuse the apple when the lady offered it to him?"

The Everest exploring party have left Winnepeg for the arctic circle. They go from here to Calgary, thence across the country to Edmonton, and will descend Mackenzie river to the Arctic ocean, and expect to return via Alaska. They have deposited $10,000 with the Hudson's Bay company, which will enable them to draw supplies from any of their posts in the far frozen north.

SAVE THE PERISHING.

Dr. Talmage Looking Forward to the Salvation of Men of Every Race.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 14.—At the Brooklyn tabernacle today, after expounding passages descriptive of the world as it shall be when gospelized, Dr. Talmage gave out the hymn:

"People and realms of every tongue
Dwell on his love with sweetest song."

Text, Revelations, xix., 4: "Amen; Alleluia."

The nineteenth century is departing. After it has taken a few more steps, if each year be a step, it will be gone into the eternities. In a short time we shall be in the last decade of this century, which fact makes the solemnest book outside the bible the almanac, and the most suggestive and the most tremendous piece of machinery in all the earth the clock. The last decade of this century upon which we shall soon enter will be the grandest, mightiest, and most decisive decade in all the chronologies. I am glad it is not to come immediately, for we need by a new baptism of the holy ghost to prepare for it. That last ten years of the nineteenth century; may we all live to see them! Does any one say that this division of time is arbitrary? Oh, no; in other ages the divisions of time may have been arbitrary, but our years date from Christ. Does any one say that the grouping of ten together is an arrangement arbitrary? Oh, no; next to the figure seven, ten is with God a favorite number Abraham dwelt ten years in Canaan Ten righteous men would have saved Sodom. In the ancient tabernacle were ten curtains, their pillars ten, and their sockets ten. In the ancient temple were ten lavers and ten candlesticks and ten tables and a molten sea of ten cubits. And the commandments written on Mount Sinai were ten, and the kingdom of God was likened to ten virgins, and ten men should lay hold of him that was a Jew, and the reward of the greatly faithful is that they shall reign over ten cities, and in the effort to take the census of the New Jerusalem the number ten swings around the thousands, crying "ten thousand times ten thousand." So I come to look toward the closing ten years of the nineteenth century with an intensity of interest I can hardly describe.

I have also noticed that the favorite time in many of the centuries for great events was the closing fragment of the century. Is America to be discovered, it must be in the last decade of the fifteenth century, namely, 1492. Was free constitutional government to be well established in America, the last years of the eighteenth century must achieve it. Were three cities to be submerged by one pitch of scoriæ, Herculaneum and Strabiæ and Pompeii in the latter part of the first century must go under. The fourth century closed with the most agitating ecclesiastical war of history—Urban VI. against Clement VII. Alfred the Great closes the ninth century with their resounding deeds. The sixteenth century closed with the establishment of religious independence in the United Netherlands. Aye, almost every century has had its peroration of overtowering achievements. As the closing years of the centuries seem a favorite time for great scenes of emancipation or disaster, and as the number ten seems a favorite number in the scriptures, written by divine direction, and as we are soon to enter upon the last ten years of the ninteenth century, what does the world propose? What does the church of Christ propose?

What do reformers propose? I know not; but now, in the presence of this consecrated assembly, I propose that we make ready, get all our batteries planted and our plans well laid in what remains in this decade and then in the last decade of the nineteenth century march up and take this round world for God.

When I say we I mean the 500,000,000 Christians now alive. But as many of them will not have enough heart for the work let us copy Gideon, and as he had 32,000 men in his army to fight the Midianites, but many of them were not made of the right stuff, and he promulgated a military order saying: "Whosoever is fearful and afraid let him return and depart early from Gilead;" and 22,000 were afraid of getting hurt and went home and only 10,000 were left and God told them that even this reduced number was too large a number, for they might think they had triumphed independent of divine help, and so the number must be still further reduced, and only those should be kept so in haste for victory over their enemies that, though very thirsty, they would, without stopping a second, just scoop up the water in the palm of their right hand, and scoop up the water in the palm of their left hand, and only 300 men did that, and those 300 men, with the battle-shout "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" scattered the Midianites like leaves in an equinox, so out of the 500,000,000 nominal Christians of today let all unbelievers, and cowards go home and get out of the way. And suppose we have only 400,000,000 left—suppose only 200,000,000 left—suppose only 100,000 left—yea, suppose we only have 50,000,000 left, with them we will undertake the divine crusade, and each one just scooping up a palmful of the river of God's mercy in one hand and a palmful of the river of God's strength in the other, let us with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," the sword of the Lord and of John Knox, the sword of the Lord and of Matthew Simpson, the sword of the Lord and of Bishop McIlvaine, the sword of the Lord and of Adontram Judson, the sword of the Lord and of Martin Luther, go into the last decade of the ninteenth century.

Is it audacious for me to propose it? Oh, no; a captive servant in the kitchen of Naaman told the commander-in-chief where he could get rid of the blotches of his awful leprosy, and his complexion became as fair as a babe's. And didn't Christ, in order to take the ophthalmia out of the eyes of the blind man, use a mixture of spittle and dust? And who showed Blucher a short cut for his army so that, instead of taking the regular road by which he would have come up late, he came up in time to save Waterloo and Europe? Was it not an unknown lad, who perhaps could not write his own name? And so I, "who am less than the least of all saints," propose a short cut to victory, and am willing to be the expectoration on some blind eye and tell some of the brigadier-generals of the Lord of hosts how this leprosied world may in the final decade of the nineteenth century have its flesh come again as the flesh of a little child.

Is there anything in prophecy to hinder this speedy consummation? No. Some one begins to quote from Daniel about "time, times, and a half time," and takes from Revelation the seven trumpets, blowing them all at once in my ear. But with utmost reverence I take up all the prophecies and hold them towards heaven and say God never has and never will stop consecrated effort and holy determination and magnificent resolve, and that if the church of God will rise up to its full work it can make Daniel's time twenty years and his half time ten years. Neither Isaiah, nor Ezekiel, nor Micah, nor Malachi, nor Jeremiah, nor any of the major or minor prophets will hinder us a second. Suppose the bible had announced the millennium to begin the year 3889, that would be no hindrance. In one sense God never changes his mind, being the same yesterday, today, and forever. But in another sense he does change his mind and times without number every day, and that is when his people pray. Didn't he change his mind about Nineveh? By God's command Jonah, at the top of his voice, while standing on the steps of the merchants' exchange and the palatial residences of that city, cried out: "Yet forty days and Nineven shall be overthrown!" Was it overthrown in forty days? No. The people gave up their sins and cried for mercy, and though Jonah got mad because his whole course of sermons had been spoiled and went into a disgraceful pouting, we have the record so sublime I cannot read it without feeling a nervous chill running through me. "God saw their works that they turned from their evil way and God repented of the evil that he had said he would do unto them, and he did it not." God is a father, and some of us know what that means, and some time when we have promised chastisement and the child deserved it, the little darling has put her arms around our neck and expresses such sorrow and such promises of doing better that her tears landed on the lips of our kiss, and we held her a half-hour after on our knee, and would as soon think o slapping an angel in the face as of even striking her with the weight of our little finger. God is a father, and, while he has promised this world scorgings, though they were to be for a thousand years or five thousand years, he would, if the world repented, substitute benediction and divine caress. God changed his mind about Sodom six times. He had determined on its destruction. Abraham asked him if he would not spare it if fifty righteous people were found there; and, narrowing down the number, if forty-five people were found there; i forty people; if thirty people; if twenty people; if ten people were found there. And each of the six times the Lord answered yes.

Oh, why didn't Abraham go on just two steps further and say if five be found there and one be found there, for then for the sake of Lot, its one citizen, I think Sodom would be spared. Eight times does the bible say that God repented when he had promised punishments and withheld the stroke. Was it a slip af Paul's pen when he spoke of God's cutting short the work in righteousness? No, Paul's pen never slipped. There is nothing in the way of prophecy to hinder the crusade I have proposed for the last decade of the nineteenth century.

The whole trouble is that we put off the completion of the world's redemption to such long and indefinite distances. The old proverb, that 'what is everybody's buisness is nobody's buisness" might be changed a little and made truthfully to say what is the gospel buisness of all the ages is the gospel business of no age. We are so constituted we can not get up much enthusiasm about something 500 years from now or 1,000 years from now. We are fighting at too long a range. That gun called the "swamp angel" was a nuisance. It shot six miles, but it hardly ever hit anything. It did its chief destrctive work when it burst and killed those who were setting it off. Short range is the effective kind of work, whether it be for wordly or religious purpose. Some man, with his eyes half shut, drones out to me the bible quotation, "A thousand years are as one day;" that is, ten centuries are not long for the Lord. But why do you not quote the previous sentence, which says that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years? That is, he could do the work of ten centuries in twenty-four hours. The mightiest obstacle to Christian work is the impression that the world's evangelization is away off. And we take the telescope and look on and off through centuries until we see two objects near each other, and we strain our vision and guess what they are, and we call great conventions to see what they are, and we get down our heaviest theological works and balance our telescope on the lid and look and look, and finally conclude that they are two beasts that we see, and the one has hair and the other has wool, and we guess it must be the lion and the lamb lying down together. In that cradle of postponement and somnolence we rock the church as though it were an impatient child, and say: "Hush, my dear, don't be impatient! Don't get excited by revivals! Don't cry! Your father is coming! Don't get uneasy! He will be here in two or three or ten or twenty thousand years." And we act as though we thought when Macauley's famous New Zealander in the far distance is seated on a broken arch of London bridge sketching the ruins of St. Paul's his grandchild might break in and jolt his pencil by asking him if he thought the millennium ever should appear. Men and women of the eternal God! Sons and daughters of the Lord almighty! We may have it start in the decade that is soon to commence, and it will be done if we can persuade the people between now and then to get ready for the work.

What makes me think it can be done? First, because God is ready. He needs no long persuasion to do his work, for, if he is not willing that any of the people of the next decade shall perish; and the whole bible is a chime of bells ringing out "Come, come, come," and you need not go round the earth to find out how much he wants the world to come, but just to walk around one stripped and bare and leafless tree with two branches, not arched, but horizontal. But he is waiting, as he said he would, for the cooperation of the church. When we are ready God is ready. And he certainly has all the weaponry ready to capture this world for the truth, all the weapons of kindness or devastation. On the one hand the gospel and power to orchardize the earth, and foundations swinging in rainbow and Chatsworthian verdure and aromas poured out of the vials of heaven, while on the other hand he has the weaponry of devastation, thunderbolt and conflagration, and forces planetary, solar, lunar, stellar, or meteoric, that with loose rein thrown on the neck for a second would leave constellations and galaxies so many split and shivered wheels on the boulevards of heaven. And that God is on our side—all on our side. Blessed be his glorious name! Blessed was the hour when through Jesus Christ my sinful soul made peace with him!

If you continue to ask me why I think that the world can be saved in the final decade of the nineteenth century, I reply, because it is not a great undertaking, considering the number of workers that will go at it, if once persuaded it can be done. We have sifted the 500,000,000 of workers down to 400,000,000 and 300,000,000 and 200,000,000 100,000,000 and to 50,000,000. I went to work to cipher out how many souls that number could bring to God in ten years if each one brought a soul every year and if each soul so brought should bring another each succeeding year. I found out, aided by a professor in mathematics, that we did not need anything like such a number of workers enlisted. You see, it is simply a question of mathematics and in geometrical progression. Then I gave to the learned professor this problem: How many persons would it require to start with if each one brought a soul into the kingdom each year for ten years and each one brought another each succeeding year, in order to have 1,400,000,000 people saved, or the population of the earth at present? His answer was 2,754,375 workers. So you see that when I sifted the 500,000,000 nominal Christians of the earth down to 50,000,000 and stopped there, I retained for this work 47,000,000 people too many. There it is in glorious mathematics, quod erat demonstrandum. Do you tell me that God does not care for mathematics? Then you have never seen the giant's causeway where God shows his regard for the hexagonal in whole ranges of rocky columns with six sides and six angles. Then you have not studied the geometry of a bee's honeycomb with six sides and six angles. Then you have not noticed what regard God has for the square; the altar of the ancient tabernacle four square, the breastplate four square, the court of the temple in Ezekiel's vision four square, the new Jerusalem laid out four square. Or you have not noticed his regard for the circle by making it his throne—"sitting on the circle of the earth," and fashioning sun and moon and stars in a circle, and sending our planetary system around other systems in a circle, and the whole universe sweeping around the throne of God in a circle. And as to his regard for mathematical number, he makes the fourth book in his bible the Book of Numbers, and numbers the hosts of Israel and numbers the troops of Sennacherib and numbers Solomon's hewers in the forest and numbers the spearmen and numbers the footmen and numbers the converts at Pentecost and numbers the chariots of God rolling down the steps of heaven. So I have a right to enlist mathematics for the demonstration of the easy possibility of bringing the whole world to God in the coming decade by simple process of solicitation, each one only having to bring one a year, although I want to take in 40,000 and I know men now alive who, I think, by pen or voice, or both, directly or indirectly, will take hundreds of thousands each. So you see that that will discharge some of the 2,754,375 from the necessity of taking any.

Another reason why I know it can be done is that we may divide the work up among the denominations. God does not ask any one denomination to do the work, or any dozen denominations. The work can be divided and is being divided up, not geographically, but according to the temperaments of the human family. We can not say to one denomination, you take Persia, and another, you take China, and another, you take India, because there are all styles of temperaments in all nations. And some denominations are especially adapted to work with people of sanguine temperament or phlegmatic temperament or choleric temperament or billious temperament or nervous temperament or lymphatic temperament. The Episcopal church will do its most effective work with those who by taste prefer the stately and ritualistic. The Methodist church will do its best work among the emotional and demonstrative. The Presbyterian church will do its best work among those who like strong doctrine and the stately service softened by the emotional. So each denomination will have certain kinds of people whom it will especially effect. So let the work be divided up. There the 750,000 Christians of the Presbyterian church north, and other hundreds of thousands in the Presbyterian church south, and all foreign Presbyterians, more especially Scotch, English, and Irish, making, I guess, about 2,000,000 Presbyterians; the Methodist church is still the Church of England on both sides the sea still larger; and many other denominations as much if not more consecrated than any I have mentioned. Divide up the world's evangelization among these denominations after they are persuaded it can be done before the nineteenth century is dead, and the last Hottentot, the last Turk, the last Japanese, the last American, the last European, the last Asiatic, the last African will see the salvation of God before he sees the opening gate of the twentieth century.

But this brings me to the adjoining thought; namely, we have the money to do the work. I mean the 50,000,000 of Christians have it. Aye, the 2,754,000 Christians have it, and the dam which is beginning to leak will soon break, and there will be rushing floods of hundreds, and millions, and billions of dollars in holy contribution when you persuade the wealthy men of the kingdom of God that the speedy conversion of the world is a possibility, and that Isaiah, and Ezekiel, and Daniel, and St. John will not stand in the way of it, but help it on. I have no sympathy with the bombardment of rich men. We would each be worth $5,000,000 if we could and by hard persuasion might perhaps be induced to take $15,000,000. Almost every paper I take up tells of some wealthy man who has endowed a college or built a church or a hospital or a free library, and that thing is going to multiply until the treasury of all our denominations and reformatory organizations will be overwhelmed with munificence if we can persuade our men of wealth that the world's evangelization is possible and that they may live to see it with their own eyes. I have always cherished the idea that when the world is converted we would be allowed to come out on the battlements of heaven and see the bannered procession and the bonfires of victory. But I would like to see the procession closer by and just be permitted myself to throw on a fagot for a bigger bonfire. And if you persuade our men of wealth that there is a possibility for them to join on earth in the universal glee of a redeemed planet, instead of laborious beseeching for funds and arguing and flattering in order to get a contribution for Christian objects, our men of wealth will stand in line as at a postoffice window or a railroad ticket office, but in this case waiting for their turn to make charitable deposit. The gentiles are not long going to allow themselves to be eclipsed by Mr. Hirsch, the Jew who has just given $40,000,000 for schools in France, Germany, and Russia. I rejoice that so much of the wealth of the world is coming into the possession of Christian men and women. And although the original church was very poor, and its members were fish-dealers on the banks of Galilee, and had only such stock in hand as they could take in their own net today in the hands of Christian men and women, there is enough money to print bibles and build churches and support missionaries under God in ten years to save the world.

Again, I think the world's evangelization can be achieved in the time specified because we have already the theological institutions necessary for this work. We do not have to build them; they are built and they are filled tens of thousands of young men, and there will be three sets of students who will graduate into the ministry before the close of this century, and once have them understand that instead of preaching thirty or forty years and taking into the kingdom of God a few hundred souls, right before them is the Sedan, is the Armageddon, and these young men, instead of entering the ministry timid and with apologetic air, will feel like David who came up just as the armies were set in array and he left his carriage and shouted for the battle and cried: "Who is this uncircumcised Philistine that he should defy the armies of the living God?" and with five gravel stones skillfully flung sent sprawling the bragging 10-footer, his mouth into the dust and his heels into the air.

My friends, what but such a consummation could be a fit climax to this century? You notice a tendency in history and all about us to a climax. The creation week rising from herbs to fish, and from fish to bird; and from bird to quadruped and from quadruped to immortal man. The new testament rising from quiet genealogical table in Matthew, to apocalyptic doxology in Revelation. Now, what can be an appropriate climax to this century, which has heard the puff of the first steamer, and the throb of the first stethoscope, and the click of the first telegraph, and the clatter of the first sewing-machine, and saw the flash of the first electric light, and the revolution of the first steam plow, and the law of storms was written, and the American Bible society and American Tract society were born; and instead of an audience laughing down Dr. Carey for advocating foreign missions, as was done at Northampton in England in the last century, now all denominations vying with each other as to who shall go the farthest and the soonest into the darkest of the New Hebrides, and 300,000 souls have been born to God in the South Sea islands, and Micronesia and Melanesia and Maloyan Polynesia have been set in the crown of Christ, and David Livingstone has unveiled Africa and the last bolted gate of barbaric nations has swung wide open to let the gospel in. What, I ask, with interrogation points uplifted, can be a fit, an appropriate, and sufficient climax except it be a world redeemed?

Yea, I believe it can de done if we get prepared for it, because the whole air and the whole heaven is full of willing help. "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth?" We make an awful mistake if we calculate only on the forces we can see. The mightiest army is in the air. My brethren, so much of selfishness, and pride, and rivalry, and bad motives of all kinds get into our work here that we are hindered. But the misty souls that have gone up to the flying armies of the sky have left all imperfection behind; and these souls are with us and without a fault and with perfect natures are on our side. You can not make me believe that after toiling here for long years for the redemption o the world until from exhaustion some of them fell into their graves they have ceased their interest in the stupendous conflict now raging, or that they are going to decline their help. Irenæus Prime! Honored on earth, but now glorified in heaven, have you forgotten the work toward which you gave for more than half a century your gracious life, your loving voice, and your matchless pen? No? Then come down and help. Alexander Duff! Have you forgotten the millions of India for whose salvation you suffered in Hindoo jungle and thundered on missionary platform? No! Then come down and help. David Brainerd! Have you forgotten the aborigines to whom you preached and for whom you prayed until you could pray no more, lying down delirious and amid the miasmas of the swamp? No! Then come down and help. Moncrieff and Freeman and Campbell! Have you forgotten Lucknow and Cawnpore? No! Then come down and help. I rub out of my eyes the stupidity and unbelief, and I, the servant of these great Elishas in the gospels, see the mountains all round about are full of horses of fire and chariots of fire and they head this way. Hovered over are we by great clouds of witnesses and helpers. Clouds of apostles in the air, led on by Paul! Clouds of martyrs in the air, led on by Stephen! Clouds of prophets in the air, led on by Isaiah! Clouds of patriarchs in the air, led on by Abraham! Clouds of ancient warriors in the air, led on by Joshua, and that bible warrior, at whose prayer astronomy once halted over Ajalon and Gibeon, seems now to lift one hand toward the descending sun of this century and the other hand toward the moon of the last decade, saying: "Stand thou still till the church of God gets the final victory!"

Then let us take what remains of this decade to get ready for the final decade of the nineteenth century. You and I may not live to see that shall not hinder me from declaring the magnificent possibility. I confess that the mistake of my life has been, not that I did not work hard—for I could not have worked harder and lived, as God knows and my family know—but that I have not worked under the realization that the salvation of this world was a near-by possibility. But whether we see it, the beginning or the closing of that decade, is of no importance, if only that decade can get the coronation, and then all decades shall kneel before this enthroned decade, and even the gray-grown centuries will cast their crows before it and it will be the most honored decade between the time when the morning stars sang together as the libretto of worlds was opened and the time when the mighty angel robed in cloud and rainbow, shall, with one foot on the sea and the other foot on the land, swear by him that liveth forever and ever that time shalt be no longer. Allelulia! Amen!

Easter "Lifting.

A peculiar Easter-Sunday custom is still in vogue in some of the northern counties in England. On that day the men parade the streets with the privilege of "lifting" every woman they meet three times from the ground, and demanding in payment either a kiss or a sixpence. On Easter Monday the tables are turned, the women being entitled to the chance of recovering their kisses or sixpences, as the case may be.

Chambers' Book of Days thus alludes to the custom of lifting: "In Lancashire, in Cheshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire, and perhaps in other counties, the ridiculous custom of 'lifting' or heaving,' is practiced. On Easter Monday the men lift the women, and on Easter Tuesday the women lift, or heave the men. The process is performed by two lusty men or women joining their hands across each other's wrists; then, making the person to be heaved sit down on their arms, they lift him up aloft two or three times, and often carry him several yards along the street. A grave clergyman who happened to be passing through a town in Lancashire, on an Easter Tuesday, and having to stay an hour or two at an inn, was astonished by three or four lusty women rushing into his room, exclaiming that they had come to lift him.' 'To lift me?' repeated the amazed divine; 'wha tcan you mean? 'Why, your reverence' we're come to lift you, 'cause it's Easter Tuesday.' Lift me because it,s Easter Tuesday? I don't understand. Is there such a custom here?' Yes to be sure; all us women was lifted yesterday, and us lifts the men to-day. And in course it's our rights and duties.' After a little further parley, the reverenb traveler compromised with his fair visitors for half a crown, and escaped the dreaded compliment."—April Table Talk.

Returned with His Punch,

San Francisco Chronicle.

They were telling experiences the other night, and Col. Granniss told one of his. He made the trip through the Southern country here just after the road had been opened. The festive cowboy had just began to enjoy the sport of running the train in the rough region, and at one of the stations a formidable specimen of that tough human boarded the cars. The Conductor came along punching the tickets, and this cowboy did not pay any attention to him. At last the Conductar laid his hand on the cowboy's shoulder and said, "ticket. please." The cowboy turned in true cowboy style, pulling out his revolver and pointed it at the Conductor.

"Here's my ticket."

The Conductor walked on and punched everybody else's coupon. Then he dissapeared. The little incident had been forgotten by almost everybody on the car. The cowboy was in a quiescent state, and the car was quite still when the Conductor came in. He walked leisurely up the aisle and suddenly stopped before the cowboy, placed a great big knife dangerously contiguous to his vital part, and said quietly:

"Lemme see that ticket again." The cowboy paid his fare.

6 Louis H. Neebe of Chicago is securing the Signatures of members of the Illinois general assembly to petition for the pardon of his brother, Oscar W. Neebe, who is serving a fifteen years' sentence in Jolliet for complicity in the noted Haymarket massacre. The petitions which he will present by Gov. Fiter are unusually strong, being signed by some of the best known lawyers, ministers and other public men of the state. Among the United States Senator Farwell, Congressman Manson, Mayor Roche and ex-Mayor Harrison. There are over six thousand signatures in all

HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the House.

A little saltpetre or carbonate of soda mixed with the water in which flowers are placed will keep them fresh for two weeks.

The Novel Tints in millinery are English rose, magnolia, anemone pink, wisteria, lily-leaf green, oak heart, summer sky, and opal. The same colors appear in straw and braid hats as in bonnets.

The new washing surahs that now come in all the delicate fine shades will be largely used for summer frocks, for ties, for draperies, chemisettes, and will be especially valuable for hat and bonnet trimming.

Dress shoes are slightly pointed at the toes and are cut down deep in front. They have plain pompadour heels. A narrow strap holds the shoe over the instep, this strap runs through an oblong buckle of French brilliants.

To launder red table linen: Use tepid water, with a little powdered borax, which serves to set the color; wash the linen separately and quickly; using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang out to dry in the shade, and iron when almost dry.

A Disinfectant—May be made cheaply by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with this barrel of water slack a barrel of lime. This forms a sort of chloride of lime which may be used freely in cellars, outhouses and drains.

Washing Colored Goods—To prevent fading, rinse in salt water, or soak first for a few minutes in salt water; or, what is better for some goods, soak in water and ox gall. A spoonful of ox gall to a gallon of water is a good preparation.

Borax water will instantly remove all soils and stains from the hands, and heal all scratches and chafes. To make it put crude borax into a large bottle and fill with water until at last the water can absorb no more, and a residum remains at the bottom of the bottle. To the water in which the hands are to be washed pour from this bottle enough to make it very soft. It is very cleansing and healthy. By its use the hands will be kept in excellent condition.

Wash dresses for home and country wear are made with belted waist, full or plain on the shoulders, at the fancy of the wearer, and straight gathered skirt four and a half yards wide. Neither lining nor foundation skirt is used. The skirt is some three inches longer at the back and has about half the fullness massed there into a narrow space. The collar is a narrow knife pleating turned down from a standing band. The sleeves are either full and gathered into turned-back cuffs or else coat-shape, with much fullness at the armhole.

Words to a Wife.

In your study to master your husband's temper, do not forget to keep a firm hold of your own. Women are less selfish and less imperious, but they are more sensitive and hasty than men, and more apt, on small occasions to mount into a flame and become indignant about trifles. Of all things in the world beware most of this fault, for by indulging it you lose the grace and vantage ground of your sex. When your husband speaks harshly to you—as even the best of husbands may do in an evil moment—either remain silent, or, if you are pressed hard, give a firm but placid reply in a tone that expresses neither exasperation or contempt.—Cassell's Magazine.

Virtue in Onions and Beef.

What is the most strengthening food for a convalescent? Well, you know the beef-tea theory has been exploded. The most life-giving and digestible food that can be given to one just recovering from an illness is chopped beef. Just take a pound of the finest round of raw beef, cut off all the fat, slice two onions, and pepper and salt. Then chop the onion and meat together, turning them over and over until both are reduced almost to a pulp. Then spread on slices of rye bread, and eat as sandwiches. People talk about celery being a nervine, but let me tell you that there is nothing which quiets the nerves without bad results like onions. The use of them induces sleep, and much strength is obtained from them. That is the ideal food for convalescing, or for any one in a weak state of health. Canners' Gazette.

Trouble With the Ear.

Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, jr., talking in the Medical Classics about removing insects from the ear, expresses the belief that "sweet oil is perhaps the best thing to keep the insect from moving. That is the first desideratum. The oil, by its thick consistence, will so entangle and bedraggle the insect's legs and wings that the intolerable noise will be stopped. If oil be not at hand use any liquid that is not poisonous or corrosive. Water will probably be within the reach of every one. This is also more liable to float out, too, than either sweet oil or glycerine. It has been suggested to blow tobacco smoke in the ear to stupefy the insect. We cannot endorse this advice; tobacco smoke blown into the ear of a child has been known to cause alarming symptoms. When the movements of the intruder have been arrested syringe the ear gently with warm water. All manner of insects and bugs have been found in the ear, but you can never tell in a given case who the rude caller is knocking at the door of your brain until you have him out."

Corn Fed.

Some of our corn belt editors are inquiring the value of corn bread and mush as food, now that the new roller process of flour is in vogue and wheat high in price, and yet they should know that a corn diet has been proven to be the cause of the decline in vigor and hardiness in hogs, rendering them peculiarly liable to cholera and other diseases. Now, if corn is not a good steady diet for animals it is not good for men, and ought not to be recommended for them. Wheat flour, made by the roller process, has a greater per cent. of muscle-making food than that made by the old process and makes more wholesome bread, and wheat bread is far more wholesome than corn bread. Corn bread and potatoes are both very common articles of diet, but do not build up, and are not proper food for growing children. Mush is generally eaten with milk which helps it out. Corn fed people are not a high type, and the agricultural papers in the "corn belt" don't want to encourage raising corn-fed children. To find corn-fed people, go south among the "Georgia Crackers."

The Causes of Death.

Our readers are doubtless all familar with the Robinson poisoning cases, which have recently come to light in Somerville, Mass., a suburb of Boston.

It seems that eight deaths have occurred from arsenical poisoning, seven in one family, and within five years. It is doubtful if the murderers would have been brought to justice had not an organization in which the victims were insured began an investigation as to why so many persons had suddenly died in one family.

But the sensation from a medical point of view connected with the case, took place in Boston at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, when it was stated by Dr. Holt that there was general ignorance of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning and because of such ignorance the Robinson poisoning cases had gone on without arousing the suspicion of medical men. The Robinson cases were all treated by regular physicians, with correct diplomas, men supposed to know what they were doctoring for, and to know the effect of drugs on certain diseases. Yet in the five deaths from arsenical poisoning of which we speak, certificates of death were given for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, bowel disease, and Bright's Disease.

Such a commentary on the general ignorance of the medical profession, made by one of its own number, we believe to be without a parallel.

Is it any wonder that patients are losing faith in their doctors? Here were five able bodied people slowly poisoned with arsenic before their very eyes, and yet these very wise medical men were doctoring them for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningetis, bowel disease, and Bright's disease.

In the very same manner thousands of patients are being treated this day for pneumonia, heart trouble, dropsy, incipient consumption, etc., when these are but symptoms of advanced kidney disease, which is but another name for Bright's disease. The doctors do not strike at the seat of the disease—the kidneys, and if they did nine times out of ten they would fail—as they are on record as saying they can not cure Bright's disease of the kidneys. Rather than use Warner's Safe Cure, a well-known specific for this and all other forms of kidney disease they would let their patients die, and then give a death certificate that death was caused by pericarditis, apoplexy, phthisic or cardiac affection.

Is this not the honest truth? Do you not know in your own personal history very many instances where physicians doctored the wrong disease, and caused untold suffering, and many times, death? Which leads us to remark that very much can be learned by one's-self by careful observation, and that the doctors are very far from having a monopoly of the knowledge of medicine or disease.

Thomas B. Coulter is to be appointed fifth auditor of the treasury.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS is not a fancy alcoholic beverage. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul.

John Crosby of Minneapolis wins the Yale junior exhibition prize.

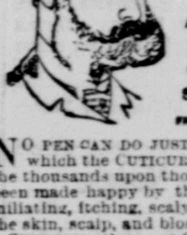
In this, as in every community, there are those who are out of work, or who are employed at very unsatisfactory wages. To any and all such we would say, write to B. F. Johnson & Co. 1009 Main St., Richmond Va. They can show you a "better way." Capital not necessary.

Permission is given settlers to cross the Cherokee outlet when in route to Oklahoma.

"Farmer" McClaughrey, the boodle commissioner of Cook county, Illinois, was formally released from custody at the penitentiary at Joliet.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.



MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

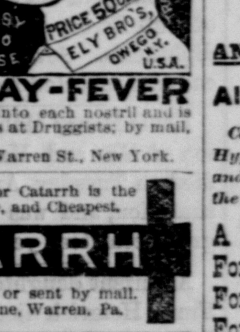
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these Little Pills. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents. CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

ELY'S CREAM BALM



CATARRH ... HAY-FEVER

I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since first days use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding; soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with Boston Budget.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark. I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

ACHING Sides AND Back. Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pain, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sharp, and Weakening Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts.; 5 for $1. At druggists, or of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

ASTHMA CURED German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

TRADE SSS MARK

THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.

The world ought to know what S. S. S. has done for me in the cure of a malignant Cancer, which was so bad as to be considered incurable by the physicians in Chicago, where I went to be treated. One of my neighbors sent me a copy of an advertisement in regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses; the poison was gradually forced out of my system, and I was soon cured sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease.

MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.

Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 20, '88.

Send for books on Blood Diseases and Cancers, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Gained 15 Pounds.

"I have been a great sufferer from Torpid Liver and Dyspepsia. Every thing I ate disagreed with me until I began taking

Tutt's Pills

I can now digest any kind of food; never have a headache, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight." W. C. SCHULTZE, Columbia, S. C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ANY ONE CAN DYE A Dress, or a Coat, Ribbons, Feathers, Yarns, Rags, etc. DIAMOND DYES Any Color FOR TEN CENTS and in many other ways SAVE Money, and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick; the colors the BEST and FASTEST known. Ask for DIAMOND DYES and take no other.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

Cleanse the System DO IT NOW With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures Constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matters.

Paine's Celery Compound combines true nerve tonic and strengthing qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.

"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound." HONESTUS STEARNS, Felchville, Vt.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Baby Portraits.



A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.



CUPID'S HARNESS.

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, destroy beauty and attractiveness and make life miserable. An unfailing specific for these maladies is to be found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

Copyright, 1888, by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. SIZE OF PELLETS.

THE ORIGINAL LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.



TO MAKE A Delicious Biscuit ASK YOUR GROCER FOR COW BRAND SODA OR SALERATUS. ABSOLUTELY PURE.



The Gold Hunters' Adventures in Australia, by Wm. H. Thomes. An exciting story of two Yankees' Adventures in Australia, in the early days, when the discovery of gold attracted a motley crowd of reckless, daring men; Bushrangers, "Tickets-of-Leave," Outlaws, and every variety of Adventurers. The most fascinating story of DANGER, EXCITEMENT, HARDSHIP and CONFLICT, ever written! A splendid volume of 564 Pages, and 41 full page illustrations, with handsome Engraved Colored Cover. The Cheapest, Largest and most fascinating of Books! PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS! Sold by all Newsdealers, or sent postpaid by publishers, ALEX. T. LOYD & CO., The Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill. Remit by Postal Note, Coin, or one cent stamps.

COLBURN'S PHILADELPHIA MUSTARD KING OF CONDIMENTS. A TABLE LUXURY. BEST FOR MEDICAL USES. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Take no other. Sold only in Tins. Never buy loose mustard, as it is generally worthless.

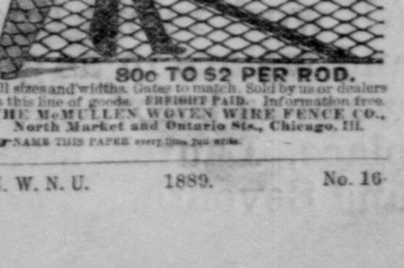
TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Almost as Palatable as Milk. Containing the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites combined with the Fattening and Strengthening qualities of Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. A Remedy for Consumption. For Wasting in Children. For Scrofulous Affections. For Anæmia and Debility. For Coughs, Colds & Throat Affections. In fact, ALL diseases where there is an inflammation of the Throat and Lungs, a WASTING OF THE FLESH, and a WANT OF NERVE POWER, nothing in the world equals this palatable Emulsion. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPRING BIRDS, SPRING FLOWERS SPRING MUSIC. Are just at hand. MUSICAL SOCIETIES and Choirs do well who round off the season with the practice of CANTATAS or Glee Collections. Among many good Cantatas, we publish Thayer's Herbert and Elsa, (75 cts. $6.72 per doz.) Romberg's Song of the Bell, (60 cts. $5.40 per doz.) Buck's 46th Psalm, ($1.00, $9.00 per doz.) Butterfield's Belshazzar, ($1.00, $9.00 per doz.) Anderton's Wreck of the Hesperus, (35 cts. $2.75 per doz.) Buck's Don Munio, ($1.50, $13.50 per doz.) Trowbridge's Heroes of '76, ($1.00, $9.00 dz.) Hodge's Rebecca, (65 cts. $6.00 per doz.) Andrew's Ruth and Boaz, (65 cts. $6.00 dz.) School Committees, Superintendents & Teachers cannot do better than to adopt our New, Tried and True School Music Books. Emerson's Song Manual, (Bk. 1, 30 cts. $3 dz. Bk. 2, 40 cts. $4.20 doz. Bk. 3, 50cts. $4.80 dz.) A thoroughly good graded series. United Voices, (50 cts. $4.80 dz.) Good School songs. Song Harmony, (60 c. $6.00 dz.) For High Schools. Children's School Songs, (35 cts. $3.60 doz.) Charming book for younger classes, and many others. Any book mailed post free, for retail price. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston Lyon & Healy, Chicago.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. It is an encyclopedia of useful information for all who purchase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

BEST STEEL WIRE Woven Wire Fencing Wire Rope Selvage GALVANIZED.



80c TO $2 PER ROD. All sizes and widths. Gates to match. Sold by us or dealers in this line of goods. FREIGHT PAID. Information free. THE McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., North Market and Ontario Sts., Chicago, Ill. NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

VERY QUEER

How Ladies Find it So Easy

TO SELECT

—DRESSES—

AT OUR STORE.

But the riddle is solved! Patient seeking after good Goods, certainty in buying them at BOTTOM PRICES, experience in selecting Styles and Colors, makes it an agreeable task to buy goods of us, and we mean to use every endeavor possible to suit our Customers, if polite and courteous attention will do it.

At 12 1-2 Cents per yard we will sell you a Cashmerette in all Colors.

At 25c. we have some beautiful Jersey Mixed Beiges.

At 30c. a line of Diagonals, one-half wool.

At 35c. at least seventy-five pieces in assorted shades and materials.

SILK WARP HENRIETTAS

Are retailed by us as Cheap as they are sold in New York city. Also the

HENRIETTAS IN ALL WOOL.

Inspection of these Goods Earnestly Solicited.

Yours Truly,

HENRY I. COHEN.

AT THE BIG 9

A Complete Line of

Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses,

YOUTHS AND CHILDRENS'

SHOES

Kept constantly on hand, at prices to suit all. Custom work and Repairing carefully executed.

R. F. WALTERS.

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

I. U. WHITE,

Successor to White & White,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

L. W. BURRELL,

Can now be found at his

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop

No. 18, Laurel Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and many new ones. All work in our line will be warranted and we are in as good shape to do good work as before the fire. Remember the place, Laurel street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Mrs. M. F. Cook, of Minneapolis, will give a recital in the Methodist church Friday evening, April 26th. The proceeds for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. Tickets 25 cents.

An illustrated lecture on Egypt, Sinai and the Holy Land will be given at the Methodist church this evening. The scenes and illustrations will be illuminated by an ether-oxygen light which will add greatly to their beauty and effectiveness. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

The two fellows who are in the county jail for passing forged checks on H. Rosenblatt and other Brainerd merchants, made an attempt to break jail yesterday and would have succeeded if a fellow prisoner had not given Sheriff Spalding the tip. They had dug the brick out behind the cell and were only waiting for a good chance to drop out. Their diet will be a little thin for the next few days.

The Little Falls Herald in its report of the proceeding of the Chamber of Commerce of that city says: "C. H. Hubbert submitted a proposition from John Dennis, of Brainerd, to the effect that if our citizens would subscribe $2,000, Mr. Dennis would put in a foundry plant here. After considerable discussion it was laid over until the next meeting.

Roderick G. Bradford, a thirteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Bradford, died at their home in Oak Lawn township on Saturday, April 13th, of pneumonia. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Geo. H. Davis in the Episcopal church on Monday morning, and the remains were buried in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

The employes of the N. P. company of this city will be paid at the shops hereafter instead of at the bank. The company claims that they lose $150 each pay day from loss of time and this is done to stop the leak. A neat office for paying has been fixed up in the store house, and Cashier Ferris, of the First National, officiated for the first time there yesterday.

E. K. Bailey, an old retired engineer of the N. P. company, dropped dead at the Nicollett house, in this city, Sunday, April 14th, of heart disease. Mr. Bailey has not been in the employ of the company for three or four years past on account of poor health, not being to work. Lately he has been stopping at the Nicollett house, having no relatives in the city. His remains were buried in Evergreen cemetery on Monday, Rev. E. J. Brownson conducting the funeral ceremonies.

Wanted to Die.

On Monday an engineer residing on Tenth street north, attempted to commit suicide by hanging. He left his house with the remark that he proposed to kill himself and went to the hill side beyond Bluff avenue. Here he took off his suspenders, and climbing into a tree he tied one end to a limb of the tree and the other about his neck. He then let himself down out of the tree, but the suspender not being strong enough to hold his weight he fell to the ground in a heap. His wife overheard the remark he made when leaving the house, and becoming alarmed asked a neighbor to follow him and bring him home. The neighbor arrived on the scene of the attempted suicide just as the suspender broke. The neighbor remonstrated with him for some time, and finally succeeded in getting him to return home and give up the attempt on his life. The man seemed to be perfectly rational and was indignant because he was interfered with, as he had made up his mind to die.

Mike Dennis, a brother or the proprietors of the Brainerd machine shops, has gone to Livingston, Mont., where he has accepted a position in the N. P. company's shops in that city.

"A Night Off."

This laughable comedy will be presented at Sleeper opera house on Saturday evening, April 27th. It is one of the most comical plays now produced, and the following from the Kansas City Journal, of Oct. 30th, clearly indicates the excellent manner in which it is rendered by this company:

The biggest audience of the season (barring the charity benefit) greeted "A Night Off" Company at the Warder Grand last evening, and laughed at and applauded continuously the bright, crisp fun in Augustin Daly's comedy. "A Night Off" is one of the few comedies in which the characters and situations are overwhelmingly amusing without being ridiculously overdrawn. Indeed, the only character in the piece that approaches this fault is that of Snap the Actor, and it is so well sustained by Mr. C. J. Burbidge that its breadth may be overlooked. The Professor of Mr. George Gaston is simply the perfection of art, and the same is to be said of the Zantippi of Mrs. E. A. Eberle. The roles given Misses Virginia Harned and Pauline Willard are also splendidly interpreted, and indeed, if there is a poor actor in the company he is not visible to the naked eye. The play is one that a scholar can enjoy, and its rendition is in proportion to its merits. This engagement is limited to three days.

Simply purifying and cleansing the blood is not sufficient. It neens enriching also, the nervous system needs toding up, all of which is accomplished by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs; his Golden Relief in all pains, and stomach and bowel disorders; his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney disorders; his German Eye-Salve in sore eyes, cracked skin and piles; his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength.

For sale by Johnson & Bain.

Peter Nelson, a railroad employe from Crystal Springs, Dakota, died at the Sanitarium on Wednesday of spinal meningitis. He came here in company with his wife on Monday for treatment, but was unconscious from the time of his arrival. The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon from the Episcopal church, the Rev. G. H. Davis officiating.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing. }

In Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 20th, 1889. In the Matter of the Estate of John Wapola, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being granted unto Marijana Wapola and Matti Santa, of said County;

It is Ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court for examination and hearing, at the Probate Office, in Brainerd, the 1st Monday in each and every month for six months from the date hereof.

It is Further Ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered Further, that said Marijana Wapola and Matti Santa, as aforesaid, shall cause notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands, by publishing a notice thereof for four weeks successively, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said County.

Dated at Brainerd, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1889. By the Court

W. P. SPALDING, Judge of Probate.

Any man who has struck his finger nail with a hammer "knows how it is himself," and if he tries it he will know that the best thing for it is Dr. Finner's Golden Relief. It is also the best thing for diarrhœa, pain in stomach, burns, flesh cuts, neuralgia and rheumatism. Quickly cures all pains, swelling, and stomach and bowel difficulties.—Worth its weight in gold. Try it.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County,
Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland. }

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second-class matter.

Local News Notes.

Dr. Camp was a St. Paul visitor yesterday.

F. H. Eldridge was in the city the first of the week.

Wallace Bain has been appointed deputy coroner by Chas. Cross.

Mrs. C. E. Blanchard and children are visiting friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Miss Blanche Ingersoll leaves Brainerd to-night for Plover, Wis., the home of her parents.

Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll and son returned Monday night from a visit with her mother at Ada, Minn.

Miss Emma Smith has been in Minneapolis several days this week visiting her brother, J. L. Smith.

Mayor Hemsted returned from his trip to Nebraska on Tuesday evening. Doc. says he is glad to get back among his Brainerd friends again.

C. E. McMullen is in Minneapolis. Before he returns Mac will visit friends in Mankato, Shakopee and other southern Minnesota towns.

A four year old son of Thos. Bole, of Gull River, died on Tuesday, of diphtheria. Several cases of this disease are reported from that vicinity.

Louis Henry Mahle, a four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mahle, died on Tuesday, April 16th, of consumption, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery yesterday.

An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heinrich died at their home in Pillager on Saturday, April 13th, of diphtheria. A twin brother died two days later of the same disease.

D. M. Clark left Brainerd on Saturday noon for Chicago, where he goes on business for the firm, and also to take in the sights. Mr. Clark will be absent about two weeks.

Frank Farnham, of Duluth, was a Brainerd visitor the first of the week. As a former chief of the fire department, he was delighted to see the way the boys handled the fire Monday evening.

The Pioneer Press says that Mr. Jerome McKusker, formerly a well-known passenger conductor on the Northern Pacific, is now running one of the limited vestibuled trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio railyway from Cincinnati.

ROBBED THE EXPRESS.

$15,000 Stolen From the N. P. Express Office in this City.

A Most Mysterious Affair.---No Clue to the Perpetrators of the Theft.

This city early yesterday morning was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the startling announcement that the N. P. express office in this city had been robbed of $15,000 in gold. A Dispatch representative repaired at once to the company's office where the report was confirmed by Agent Ruess, who seemed to be very much agitated that such a thing should occur at this office. From Mr. Ruess we gleaned the facts in the case which are as follows: Yesterday was pay day, and as is customary every month, sufficient money to pay the men was shipped from St. Paul to the First National Bank in this city for this purpose, $31,500 having been shipped on Wednesday evening, and arrived in this city on No. 3 yesterday morning at 2 a. m. The express messenger on the train delivered this money, which was all in gold and put up in four bags, to the night clerk at the express office, Louis Hohman. Two of the bags contained $15,000 each, one contained $1,000 and the other $500. These bags Mr. Hohman placed with other express matter on a truck and wheeled them to the express office door. Holding the door open with his foot, he says he placed the bags two at a time within the door. He then carried the bags one in each hand and placed them in the vault, making two trips. He thus claims he is positive that he placed the four bags in the vault because he remembers distinctly the manner in which he carried them. He then locked the vault door and went out of the office, locking the office door after him, and attended to the three trains which probably took him half an hour. He then returned to the office and to all appearances found everything as he had left it, the office door and vault door both being locked. Having occasion to open the vault he was horrified on doing so to discover that one of the large bags containing $15,000 was missing. He immediately dispatched a messenger to awaken Agent Reuss who arrived at the office about 3 o'clock, and instituted a thorough search but could find nothing of the missing bag. Thinking that the clerk might be mistaken in his statement that he had received four bags, Mr. Reuss telegraphed to the messenger on the train at Wadena, who replied that four bags had been delivered. Mr. Ruess then caused telegraphic inquiries to be made at St. Paul, and found that that amount had been sent and shipped on board the train. This information destroyed all hope of a mistake and made it certain the money had been stolen and from this office. The stealing of this money is very mysterious indeed, and greatly puzzles the officials here. They have the utmost confidence in the clerk Mr. Hohman, who has been employed by them for some time, and consider him innocent in the matter. What steps have been taken to discover the thief cannot be learned, as all questions for information are met by the answer that there is nothing new.

One of the effects of the robbery will be the postponement of pay day for the car shop employes until the 20th, a notice to that effect having been posted yesterday at the shops.

A Narrow Escape.

On Monday afternoon, just a few minutes before six o'clock, the wooden shed in the rear of Hagberg's grocery store was discovered to be on fire, and although the alarm was given at once and the department was on hand in almost an instant, the fire had gained such headway that this shed, and the one in the rear of the city meat market adjoining, were a mass of flames. On account of the extreme dry weather we have been having lately, these pine structures burned almost like shavings, and it was only by the hardest possible work by the fire department that the main building of the city meat market and the Odd Fellow's block were saved from complete destruction. It would have been utterly impossible to have saved the last named building had it not been constructed of solid brick. As it was the window frames and shutters of the windows in the back end of the building were badly burned. The shed in the rear of Hagberg's grocery store was filled with bran and feed besides several barrels of pork and and sugar. The building in the rear of the meat market was also filled with goods belonging to Eames Bro.'s and H. McGinn, which were a total loss. The entire loss will foot up about $2,000, Mr. Hagberg suffering a loss of about $800, Mr. McGinn between $200 and $300, and Eames Bros. lose about $400. Counting the damage done the city meat market building the loss will reach the amount stated above. Had the flames succeeded in getting a hold on the Odd Fellow's block, the loss of this building alone would have been more than $10,000. As it was it had a very narrow escape. The various losses are nearly covered by insurance.

Coroner Cross was arrested this morning at the instance of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., charged with having certain brass and copper of theirs in his possesssion. The sheriff with a search warrant found between one thousand and twelve hundred pounds of the metal in Mr. Cross' wood-shed and took charge of it. The trial has not come off yet but probably will take place to-morrow. Mr. Cross asserts his innocence in the matter and says while the property may have been the company's, that he bought it of different parties, and can prove it. He was in the junk business and was trying to get a car load to ship.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet with Mrs. John Congdon on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, April 23rd. All are invited.

The Palace Hotel of this city on Monday quit business, and Mr. Loomis, the proprietor, is now selling the furniture and fixtures at private sale. The Palace has been in operation under its present management for about a year, and has gained a reputation as a first-class hotel, at least so far as the table is concerned, and its numerous guests greatly regret that it has been closed. The closing of this popular hotel is probably due to the loss of transient trade after the opening of the Arlington. Before the Arlington opened the Palace had three-fourths of the transient trade of the city, but on account of the nearness of the Arlington to the depot and the business portion of the city, the traveling men chose the latter place.

Council Proceedings.

The city council met in regular session last Monday evening, all aldermen being present except Ald. Camp and Spencer. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved, after which the city attorney submitted his report in regard to right of way for sewers, and also on insurance of electric light property at the dam, both of which were adopted. On motion the city attorney was directed to place $9,000 insurance of the electric light station at the best advantage for one or two years.

On motion the chairman of the committee on streets, sidewalks and bridges, was authorized to have the electric light station painted.

The proposal and bond of F. W. Farnham for building the Kindwood street sewer was read. A remonstrance against the proposed sewers, signed by about four-fifths of the property owners adjacent thereto was also read, and on motion the council concluded to defer action on said sewer question for the present.

The bond and oath of T. M. Reilly, city assessor, was read, and on motion the same was approved.

On motion the salary of the city assessor was fixed at $400, and C. L. Spaulding was allowed $150, balance for services as assessor for the year 1888.

The petitions referring to planting shade trees and allowance of extra space of street for this purpose on Kingwood street was taken from the table and referred to the Aldermen in the Second ward, in conjunction with chairman of committee on streets, with direction to report at next meeting of the council.

A petition for an alley 20 feet wide, north and south through center of Block 49, was read, and on motion the city surveyor was directed to make the necessary survey, and report at a future meeting of the council.

On the petition to close east Maple street, between Blanche and Sleeper streets, in Sleeper's Addition, was granted until such time as it may become necessary to re-open the same.

On motion the chairman of the committee on streets, etc., was requested to confer with officials of the N. P. R. R. in relation to the discharge of waste water into the ravine through Sleeper's Addition.

Ald. Cooley's report on the matter of disposing of old hose house in East Brainerd, and acquiring building and ground for another hose house, was accepted, and the Aldermen from the Third ward was authorized to close deal for the purchase of new hose house and ground, and on motion the offer of Mr. Crust to purchase old house and ground for $400 was accepted, and the mayor and clerk were instructed to make the proper conveyance upon the exhibition of the treasurer's receipt for said amount.

On motion the Third ward aldermen were instructed to make the necessary changes in the proposed new hose house.

Council adjourned.

Ft. Ripley News.

Business is dull.

Most of the farmers have done seeding.

J. L. Berg made a flying trip to East St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids Tuesday.

D. S. Mooers returned from St. Paul Tuesday night.

C. B. Clouse, of Little Falls, was at the Fort Friday, on special business.

Pat Keiley lost another of his little children Wednesday night of diphtheria.

Mr. Henry Stevens, of Royalton, and Miss Louisa Cook, of this place, were united in wedlock Friday, April 12th, by Rev. L. M. Cook.

Mr. Hatch is negotiating for the construction of a cable across the Mississippi in order that a ferry may be run here for the accommodation of those interested in ties on the other side, and the public in general. Rumor has it that the order for the cable has been placed at the little hardware. However, if it has not, we think it will be soon, considering the number of times we have noticed him around the Fort evenings of late.

EDNA.

The Old Man's Advice,

Now Edna don't get angry, or go to throwing dirt,
Don't tear your under garment, which the vulgar call a shirt,
For this world is full of changes, and in spite of all they say,
You may be all right to-morrow, though you're in the soup to-day.

Don't fill your heart with envy, at the other fellow's luck,
You can do as well as he did, if you only have the pluck.
Borrow that same covered carriage, get a horse from J. L. B.
Hire John to mind the ticker, then you're solid, don't you see.

This advice is not expensive, it is yours free of cost,
It perhaps may help console you, for the ducks and geese you lost,
But although you lost the fowls, and your mustache lost its curl,
If you have the sand to stay there, two to one you get the girl.

Give your humble servant credit, though an effort it may take,
Don't say his verse was copied from the Lady of the Lake,
But face the music gracefully, and do the best you can,
And if you should get TUCKERED out, just own i like a man.

—CRUISER.

Ft. Ripley, April 18th, 1889.

Ingersoll—not Bob, but he of the Brainerd Dispatch, was in town a few days this week, the guest of W. W. Campbell. Mrs. Ingersoll, the daughter of Mrs. Campbell, came up Saturday.—Ada Herald.

Tardy Justice.

The city council in its effort to be fair and impartial makes itself extremely ridiculous. By reference to the council proceedings elsewhere in this issue, it will be seen that the council by a former resolution on Monday evening, fixed the salary of the city assessor for this year at $400. This year the assessor has nothing but personal property to assess. Last year the assessor had double the amount of work required this year, having both real estate and personal property to assess. When Assessor Spaulding last year completed his labors he put in a bill of $500 for his services, but the council refused to pay this amount, allowing him only three hundred dollars. This year, with only half the work they pass a resolution to pay the assessor one hundred dollars more than last. After passing the resolution, their unfairness to Mr. Spaulding became apparent to them, so a motion was made and carried to pay Mr. Spaulding an additional $150, which he certainly is entitled to and more, if the work this year is worth $400.

A Vote of Thanks Extended.

Hon. W. A. Fleming, Crow Wing's able representative, on Tuesday received the following letter from the adjutant of Acker Post No. 1, G. A. R., at St. Paul:

ST. PAUL, April, 6, 1889.

HON. W. A. FLEMING,
House of Representatives, City.

DEAR SIR:—At a regular meeting of Acker Post held the 13th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

By Comrade Stees:

RESOLVED, That a vote of thanks of this Post be tendered the Honorable W. A. Fleming, member of the House of Representatives, from Brainerd, and the Honorable E. M. Pope, senator from Mankato, for the very able manner in which they procured an appropriation for base stones and foundation for government headstones for soldiers' graves.

Respectfully forwarded,
BY ORDER OF POST.

WM. O'GORMAN, Adjutant.

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

I am selling my entire stock of carpets at actual cost, as I am going out of business entirely. Come and see me. Am now next door to skating rink.

M. L. SWARTZ.

Wanted.—To exchange a piano for a driving horse. Apply to J. A. McColl, Brainerd, Minn.

Wanted.

A middle aged couple, man and wife, to run a ranch 38 miles from Brainerd. A good situation to right parties. Address Brainerd, Minnesota, Box 755, G. A. H.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
CROW WING COUNTY, MINN.

To C. B. SLEEPER AND OTHERS:—

You are hereby notified that on the 3rd day of May, 1886, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes, pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment which was entered in the district court, in and for said County of Crow Wing, in the 15th judicial district, of the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of March, 1886, the following described piece of and parcel of land which is situated in Crow Wing county, in the State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number nine (9), in Block number six (6), in Sleeper's Park Addition to the City of Brainerd, was sold to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interests and costs for the sum of Three and 86-100 Dollars, that the amount required to redeem said piece and parcel of land from such sale, (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is Three and 86-100 Dollars, and interest on said amount at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum, from said 3rd day of May, 1886, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of such piece and parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April, 1889.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Baby carriages of all grades and styles at D. M. Clark & Co's.

To The Public.

Notice is hereby given that I will not pay any bills contracted in the name of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company, by any person or persons whatever, except Samuel Simpson, boom master.

E. C. WHITNEY,
Treas. Miss. & Rum River B. Co.

Stair rods, table covers, madrass cloth and carpets at cost. Save money by going to M. L. Swartz's, next door to skating rink.

Now is your time to get draperies, lace and window curtains, at actual cost, as we are going out of business.

M. L. SWARTZ,
Next to skating rink.

If you are about to purchase a baby carriage, don't forget to call and look over the magnificent display of carriages at D. M. Clark & Co.'s. He has them in all grades, from the most expensive down to the cheapest, and at prices that cannot be duplicated in the city.

Do not pay a big profit on carpets, oil cloths and draperies, lace curtains and table covers, when you can get them at cost at M. L. Swartz's closing out sale, next to skating rink.

Here we go. Our entire stock of carpets, floor and table oil cloth, at actual cost to sell out. Next to skating rink.

M. L. SWARTZ.

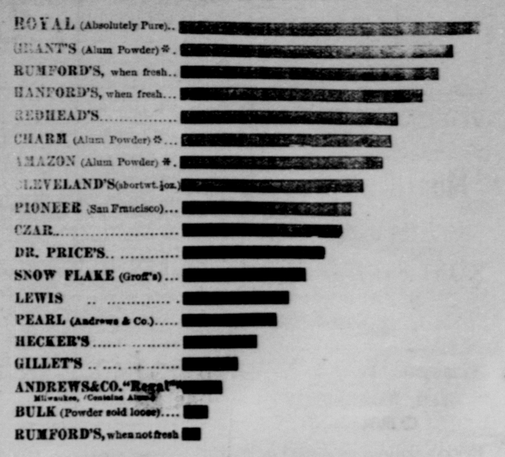
Don't forget it. When you want carpets, oil cloths and draperies call on M. L. Swartz who is closing out at cost. It will pay you to call and see for yourself. Next door south of skating rink.

Dress making and plain sewing and all kinds of cutting and fitting done by Miss Mary Yaska, at the residence of F. M. Barber, on Bluff avenue north, at west end of Juniper St.

North Star lung and throat balsam is a sure cure for coughs and colds. 33

The finest line of baby carriages in the northwest can be found at D. M. Clark & Co's.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

Brainerd Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, ETC.

Contractors and Builders,

Stair Work, Scroll Sawing and Turning a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited,

Office and Mill at foot of Oak Street.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS

Front Street, Corner 7th.

Try our SEMPER IDEM CREAM, for chapped hands or any roughness of the skin.

Try our No. 2 Cough Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Etc.

Remember we have a complete line of Mixed Paint, Varnishes, Floor Paint, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

NICK. SCHROEDER,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

Ph. Best's Bottled Beer,

HEADQUARTERS:

BRAINERD, MINN

AND

CASSELTON, DAKOTA.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CROW WING. }

In Probate Court, Special Term, April 10th, 1889. In the matter of the Estate of Florian Erath, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Herman Erath of Wright county, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Florian Erath, late of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1889, at Crow Wing in said county died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Herman Erath, of Wright county, Minnesota, granted: It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this court, on Friday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the office of the Judge of Probate in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1889.

By the Court.
[SEAL.]

W. P. SPALDING,
Judge of Probate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CROW WING, }
District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

Isaac U. White, Plaintiff,
vs.
Peter Mertz and the National Building Loan and Protective Union, Defendants.

Whereas, Judgment was on the 2nd day of March, 1889, duly rendered and docketed in the above entitled action in favor of plaintiff, and there is now due and unpaid thereon the sum of seven hundred fifty-one and 85-100 dollars with interest since March 2, 1889, at 7 per cent per annum, and whereas, said judgment adjudges and decrees, among other things, that the following described premises, to-wit: Lot seven in block sixty-five, in the town of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof on record in the Registry of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, together with the building thereon and the appertenances thereto be sold to satisfy, as far as possible, said judgment.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a certified copy of said judgment to me duly delivered, I have levied upon and will sell the above described premises and real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, April 22nd, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Brainerd, in said Crow Wing county, to pay and satisfy said judgment as far as possible and costs of sale.

Dated March 8, 1889.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.

LEON E. LUM, Attorney for Plaintiff.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggist Sale Agents, Brainerd, Minn.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DENIS BROS.,

—PROPRIETORS—

BRAINERD Machine Shops.

WE DO

Blacksmithing and Wagon Work,

On short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Seventh St., Between Front & Laurel

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION!

A Word to Young Men and Women Who are Starting in Life,

The CURTISS COMMERCIAL COLLEGES of Minneapolis and St. Paul are among the most celebrated and efficient in the country.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen contemplating a full Commercial Course, or only desirous of learning Penmanship, Type-writing and short-hand, should

C. C. CURTISS,
Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

Please state in your letter where you saw this notice.

THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 21. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY. APRIL 19, 1889. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD
THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN
SAINT PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,
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And all Points in
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Idaho, Washington Territory
OREGON,
British Columbia, Puget Sound
And Alaska.
Express trains daily, to which are attached
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER
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ELEGANT DINING CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN
S PAUL AND PORTLAND
On any class of Ticket.
Emigrant Sleepers Free
The only all Rail Line to the
YELLOWSTONE PARK.
For Full information as to Time, Rates, Et Address,
CHAS. S. FEE
Yellowstone Park in October.

Wisconsin Central Line
The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express;	A12:30 m.	12:45 p. m.
Chicago night express	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago fast express.....	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Chicago day express	A4:20 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

A Daily. B Daily except Sunday.
THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the
CITY OFFICES
MINNEAPOLIS—No 19, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. Anson, Northwestern Passenger Agent,
W. S. MELLEN, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pass'r & T'kt A'gt Milwaukee.
ST. PAUL—No. 173, east Third street, Merchant's otel block. C. E. Robb, City Ticket Agent.

Bargains in Real Estate.
A. P. RIGGS,
Room 11, Bank Block.
BRAINERD. MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis and St. Louis
RAILWAY
AND THE FAMOUS
ALBERT LEA ROUTE
TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.
from St. Paul and Minneapolis
To Chicago,
Without Change, connecting with the fast train of all lines for the
East and Southeast.
The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and
DES MOINES, IOWA
Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Watertown D. T.
SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
BETWEEN
MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS
and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points south and Southwest..
MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchinson, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways.
Close connections made in Union Depo with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and north west.

REMEMBER! The Trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway are composed of comfortable day coaches, magnificent Pullman sleeping cars, Horton reclining chair cars and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING CARS!
150 LBS. of Baggage Checked Free. Fare always as low as the lowest. For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest ticket agent or write to
S. F. BOYD,
Gen'l Tkt & Pass. Agt. Minneapolis, Minn.

Professional Cards.
A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
No. 19, 5th Street.
Will attend to any business in either line.
L. M. ROBERTS.
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley Block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.
DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block
BRAINERD.....MINN.
P. S. WHITELY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 11, Bank Block,
BRAINERD.....MINN.
M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.
G. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Sleeper Block
W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD
Werner Hemstead, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Cor. Front and 7th Streets, Brainerd.

The Coming Man.

The people in convention assembled have expressed a desire to have a new man at the head of the city government in the person of W. P. Spalding. The nomination is one of the best selections that could have been made and the gentlemen of the convention showed their wisdom. Mr. Spalding is a gentleman who has before been honored by the people of this city and county, not in this capacity but in many others, and he will be elected by a unanimous vote. He has no enemies, is a square, conscientious business man and is universally liked and respected. With such a man at the head of our municipal government we feel sure that the people of this city will have no reason to complain.

STAND by the nominations.

CAPT. SPALDING will be a credit to the city in the capacity of mayor.

PARNELL has brought suit against the London Times, claiming £100,000 damages.

THERE will probably be no great opposition to the election of W. P. Spalding as mayor.

THE senate has knocked out the Keyes' election law which embodies the Australian system of voting.

THE reapportionment bill has passed the senate and only needs the governor's signature to become a law.

THE First ward politicians are inclined to think that the Second ward has more than its share of the nominations.

WE undertsand that Tom Crawford will be a candidate against Felix Graham in the Fourth ward.

ON our local page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

THE Day libel bill as amended by the house has passed the senate and has become a law. This extends the right to retract a libel within ten days to weekly newspapers.

FOR the first time in its history Brainerd has held ward caucuses and a city convention to put in nomination the city officers. It is a people's movement and the people should stand by it.

THE house has passed the bill authorizing the organization of the third regiment of militia, and appropriating $10,000 to pay for the expenses of organization. The bill now is in the hands of the governor, and will undoubtedly become a law. Co. K., of this city, is a member of this organization.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Mayor Hemsted stated positively and emphatically to a DISPATCH reporter that he would not be a candidate for re-election, we understand that he is, and will be a candidate, and will remain in the field until the votes are counted. In our humble opinion Doc will be out of politics and no mistake when the votes are counted.

THE house committee appointed to ascertain the earnings of the short line roads between St. Paul and Minneapolis, reports that the Manitoba makes more than 100 per cent. clear over all expenses, including taxes and everything. We thought the companies could not stand a reduction to two cents a mile on these roads, according to this report they would more than make expenses at one and one-half cents a mile.

THE house has passed a bill waiving the forfeiture of the D. & M. land grant, and the senate has passed another bill forfeiting the grant. Thus a regular see-saw time is being had over this matter. If certain members of the house would vote in the interests of their constituents, and not as they have been bought to vote, these lands would soon revert to the state to be used in the interest of the people of the whole state.

THE New York municipal government on Wednesday began to cut down the Western Union Telegraph poles, and the poles of the Electric Light company. The city has been trying to compel these companies to put their wires under ground, but the companies secured an injunction restraining the city from enforcing its order. The injunction has been dissolved, and an appeal taken to the supreme court, and now the supreme court has sustained the order dissolving the injunction. As the companies did not seem to be in a hurry to comply, after suitable notice, the city took the matter in hand and have been cutting down the poles and removing the wires as rubbish. In order to prevent the workmen from removing the wire, the company put on a full current, but the workmen used rubber gloves and removed them just the same. It was very dangerous, however, as contact with the wire with bare hands would have caused instant death.

A Good Excuse.

The editor of the Ada Herald asks his readers to excuse any mistakes or omissions that might occur in the last issue of his paper on the grounds that as he was making ready for the press he was expecting an addition to his family, and was consequently a little nervous. If that excuse does not satisfy the people of Ada, we can't imagine what will.—Ex.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

Capt. W. P. Spalding is Nominated for Mayor at the People's City Convention.

A Very Harmonious Meeting and Men Put Up as Sure Winners. —The Details.

A meeting of the most prominent business men and other citizens was held in J. J. Howe & Co.'s office on Monday night to discuss the local political situation and to take some action with a view of filling the various city offices with capable and energetic men, without regard to party lines. J. J. Howe was elected chairman, and N. H. Ingersoll secretary of the meeting. After considerable discussion it was determined to call a people's caucus in each ward of the city on Wednesday evening, April 17th, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for ward alderman and a member of the board of education, and also to elect five delegates to represent the ward in a convention, to be held Thursday night, which convention was to nominate a candidate for mayor, four candidates for aldermen at large, a candidate for treasurer, and a candidate for municipal judge and also special judge. The following named gentlemen were appointed as a committee in their respective wards to issue a call for a caucus:

First Ward—P. M. Lagerquist, J. J. Frost and Jas. Gardner.

Second Ward—N. W. Wheatley, H. C. Miller and D. M. Clark.

Third Ward—Ed. Crust, Ed. Breheny and H. Titze.

Fourth Ward—Thos. Crawford, A. Anderson and John Parsons.

Fifth Ward.—P. H. Carney, John Willis and Con. O'Brien.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pursuant to instructions the various ward committees issued calls for caucuses which were held on Wednesday evening. The following is the result of the work of the various caucuses:

FIRST WARD.

In the First ward, as per call, the meeting was called to order and after the election of a chairman and secretary a candidate for ward alderman was balloted for, and resulted in the nomination of Geo. Keough by almost a unanimous vote. The election of delegates to the city convention was next in order, and resulted in the election of Geo. Keough, Chas. Kinkele, J. J. Frost, P. M. Lagerquist and J. S. Gardner as such delegates.

P. M. Lagerquist will be a candidate for member of the school board from the First ward unless there is an expression favoring some one else. There was no nomination made at the caucus owing to some oversight.

SECOND WARD.

In the Second ward the caucus made the following nominations:

Ward Alderman—C. L. Spaulding.

Member of School Board—W. D. McKay.

Delegates to City Convention—J. J. Howe, H. C. Miller, Wm. Percy, A. J. Halsted and N. W. Wheatley.

THIRD WARD.

The caucus in the Third ward nominated the following persons:

Alderman—Mike Cullen.

Delegates to City Convention—Jas. Cullen, Andrew Wallace, Ed. Crust, E. Y. Farrar and F. W. Malott.

The delegates were instructed by the caucus to support Geo. Forsyth as a candidate for alderman at large.

FOURTH WARD.

In the Fourth ward the fight for a candidate for alderman and members of the school board was quite spirited, but resulted in the nomination of Felix Graham for alderman over T. Crawford, Graham receiving 27 votes and Crawford 24. There were three candidates for the nomination for members of school board, Ole Erickson, Wm. Faulkner and James Towers, this ward electing two members. The result was the nomination of the first two gentlemen, the vote standing Erickson 39, Faulkner 26, and Towers 21. For delegates to the city convention the following gentlemen were chosen: H. M. Newell, Jno. Peterson, O. P. Erickson, P. Walters and Jno. Parsons. A ward committee was appointed as follows: A. Mahlum, Jno. Parsons and George Hastings. The following committee was appointed to confer with the school board in regard to the building of a school house in this ward: P. G. Fogelstrom, H. M. Newell, Wm. Faulkner, A. Anderson and George Hastings. It is understood that if the school board will build a school house in this ward with the bonds that it is proposed to issue, the ward will vote solidly in favor of their issuance, otherwise a solid vote will be cast against issuance. The delegates to the city convention were instructed to support P. Walters as a candidate for alderman at large,

FIFTH WARD,

At the Fifth ward caucus the following nominations were made:

Ward Alderman—Con. O'Brien.

Member School Baord—H. Theviot.

Delegates to City Convention—Con. O'Brien, J. W. Koop, E. B. Closson, John Willis and P. H. Carney.

Ward Committee—E. B. Closson, Wm. Barron and H. Theviot.

THE CONVENTION.

The city convention was called to order last evening with A. J. Halsted in the chair and N. W. Wheatley as secretary. A committee on credentials was appointed by the chair and the delegates named in the report of the ward caucuses, published elsewhere, were admitted. The convention got down to business immediately and a motion to take an informal ballot for mayor carried. Messrs. Percy, Kinkih and Mallott were appointed tellers and the result of the ballot was as follows:

W. P. Spalding 10, J. J. Howe 5, Werner Hemstead 4, J. H. Koop 3 and H. C. Miller 1.

Mr. Howe informed the gentlemen of the convention that he was not in the race and desired his friends to work for Mr. Spalding's nomination. The formal ballot resulted as follows:

W. P. Spalding 12, J. H. Koop 7, J. J. Howe 2, W. Hemstead 2.

W. P. Spalding having received a majority of all votes cast was declared to be the nominee of the convention for mayor.

An informal ballot was taken for alderman at large, it being understood that on the formal ballot the four gentlemen having the greatest number of votes were to be declared the choice of the convention. The result was as follows:

	Informal.	Formal.
Adan Brown	16	19
H. C. Stivers	15	10
N. W. Wheatley	13	16
P. Walters	13	18
J. J. Howe	10	11
H. C. Miller	6	7
Geo. Forsyth	5	5
James Gardner	1	1
James Cullen	1	1
Wm. Paine	1	1
T. C. Bivins	1	0
J. H. Koop	0	1

The gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes were Adam Brown J. J. Howe, N. W. Wheatley and P. Walters, and they were declared the nominees.

The result of the ballot for city treasurer was as follows:

	Informal.	Formal.
A. J. Demeules	7	9
A. G. Michie	4	1
E. Cullen	3	2
D. M. Clark	3	7
W. Bain	2	4

M. Hagberg, P. M. Lagerquist and E. N. Donaldson each received one vote.

Mr. Demenles was declared to be the nominee, having received the highest number of votes.

On the vote for judge of the municipal court W. A. Fleming received 11 and E. N. Donaldson 8, Mr. Fleming being declared the nominee. E. N. Donaldson was nominated for special judge by acclammation.

The convention then adjourned.

They Protested.

On Friday the Scheffer meat inspection bill was put upon its final passage in the house, and after a hard fight was carried. It now only needs the governor's signature to become a law. After the passage of the bill the following protest by the opponents of the bill was entered on the house journal:

MR. SPEAKER: We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, respectfully dissent and protest against the passage of Senate File No. 406, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health by providing for inspection before slaughter of cattle, sheep and swine designed for slaughter for human food," believing the same to be injurious to the public, and ask that the following, our reasons therefor, be entered upon the Journal of the House of this day:

First. We believe the true purpose of the act is to prevent the sale of certain products of other states in Minnesota, and that the inspection or sanitary features thereof are simply a pretext by which it is hoped to make the law constitutional. Without these features it is clear that the law would be unconstitutional, and with them, we entertain grave doubts of its constitutionality.

Second. Waving the question of constitutionality, we are opposed to the policy of such Legislation; believing that harm, rather than good, would result therefrom to the citizens of this state. The farmers and cattle raisers of the state would receive no substantial or lasting benefits from it, and by it we invite the closing of the markets of other states against our cattle, sheep and swine; seeking to break down one monopoly we are building up another. The result of the law will be to increase the cost of meat to the consumer and render more expensive, one of the prime necessaries of life. It is one of the boasts of our country that it is the only place on the globe where the poorest laborer may have meat on his table three hundred and sixty-five days in every year, and we cannot consent to the passage of a law, the remotest tendeney of which would be to jeopordize this happy condition.

But our chief objection to this act and the kind of legislation of which we fear it is but the forerunner, is that it is antagonistic to the central idea upon which is based the union of the States. Two theories upon this subject have run through the minds of men from the formation of the government, the one being that our government is a confederacy of States bound together by a rope of sand, to be destroyed and severed at the whim and caprice of the States; the other, that we are one nation, formed of the several States, bound together by indestructable links of steel. The former is false; the latter is true. It was born of patriotism and received its baptism in the first blood of the Anglo-Saxon race. Those who have held to the true theory have also held that it was the proper policy of the government to protect by proper tariff laws its industries and labor against every other government on earth, but that between the States of the Union there should be the most absolute freedom of commerce. The free and unrestricted interchange of trade between the States, the right of the citizens of one State to sell without let or hinderance the products of their farms or factories in every State of the Union, the absolute destruction of all State lines so far as commerce is concerned, is the strongest link in the chain which binds together the Federal Union. Break this link and you have taken a long step in the direction of the dismemberment of that Union. In our judgment, the effect of this act would be to take a step in that direction. Its real purpose is to prevent the sale in Minnesota of the product of the citizens of other States; and, so far as the effect is concerned, it matters not whether this product is dressed meat or flour, cattle or wheat. Let this work once begin, and where will it end? Be sure that the States effected by this legislation will not be slow to retaliate. The ingenuity of revenge and self-interest will discover a way, and, unless checked, the several State Legislatures will before many years be engaged in the patriotic pastime of enacting laws which will the most injure one another, with the hope of building upon the ruins. Let this kind of legislation obtain in the several States and the Republic will have passed the day and hour of its prosperity, and distruction will more certainly threaten than when the clash of resounding arms reverberated in civil conflict. Holding these views, we cannot, consistent with our ideas of the duty of a legislator to his constituents, a citizen to his government, let this act become a law without entering this our formal protest against it.

Eugene G. Hay, 29th district, John A. Keyes, 15th district, John Day Smith, 29th district, C. R. Davis, 17th district, J. M. Underwood, 29th district, A. T. Stebbins, 14th district, Daniel Anderson, 28th district, J. F. Jacobson, 37th district, John Bain, 15th district.

Having heard the foregoing protest read we heartily concur in the same:

W. A. Fleming, 39th district, John McNelly, 1st district, H. D. Brown, 18th district, Henry Downs, 29th district, C. W. H. Heidemann, 9th district, E. C. Johnson, 15th district, A. S. Crossfield, 42nd district.

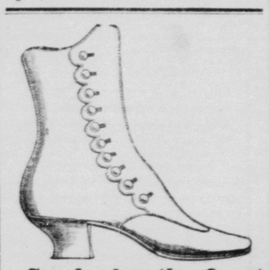
Tax Judgment Sale.

Pursuant to a Real Estate Tax Judgment of the District Court in the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, entered the Twenty-first (21) Day of March, A. D. 1889, in proceedings to enforcing payment of Taxes and Penalties upon Real Estate in the Counties of Crow Wing and Cass, State of Minnesota, remaining delinxuent on the first Monday in January, 1889, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the first Monday, being the

7th day of May, A. D. 1889,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, and County of Crow Wing, Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs shall not have been previously paid.

[SEAL.] LOUIS TACHE,
Auditor Crow Wing and Cass Counties, Minnesota.
Dated at Brainerd this 12th day of April, A. D. 1889.


Snyder has the finest Kid Shoe for Ladies at $2.50 that is made. Others sell at $3.00.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing.
In Probate Court, Special Term, March 25, 1889.
In the matter of the estate of Edwin Halladay, deceased:

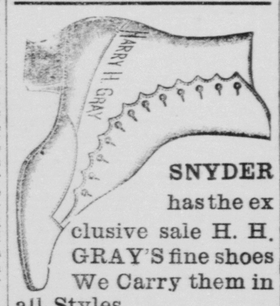
Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Thomas Halladay and Maria Halladay of said county;

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court for examination and hearing, at the Probate Office, in Brainerd, the first Monday in each and every month for six months from the date hereof.

It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That said Thomas Halladay and Maria Halladay as aforesaid, shall cause notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands, by publishing a notice thereof for four weeks successively, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said county.

Dated at Brainerd the 25th day of March, A. D. 1889.
By the Court.
W. P. SPALDING,
Judge of Probate.



SNYDER has the exclusive sale H. H. GRAY'S fine shoes We Carry them in all Styles.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Mary F. Boland and Allen C. Boland mortgagors, to Mary Curial mortgagee, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1886 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1886, at 6 o'clock p. m., in book A of Mortgages, on page 508, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of one hundred and twenty dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on Monday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty five Dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

The west one hundred feet of Lot number eleven (11), in Block number six (6), in the town of East Brainerd, according to the plat thereof of record in the Registry of Deeds of said County.

MARY CURIAL,
Mortgagee.
LEON E. LUM,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated April 6th, 1889.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DRESSKELL & SHEDD,
Watchmakers and
JEWELERS,
FRONT STREET, BRAINERD.
Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Sale of Grass on State Lands State of Minnesota.

LAND OFFICE
ST. PAUL, March 30, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the County Auditors Office, in Aitkin, on Tuesday, June 18th, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., the right to cut grass on State Lands in the Counties of Aitkin, Cass, Itasca, Crow Wing and western portion of St. Louis.

The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids for grass privileges.

W. W. BRADEN,
Com. of the State Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Thomas Quinlan and Mary Quinlan, his wife, mortgagors, to Edward Johnson, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the state of Minnesota, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock, a. m., in book "F" of mortgages, on pages 277, 278 and 279, on which there is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, to-wit: March 11th, 1889, the amount of three hundred and twenty (320) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

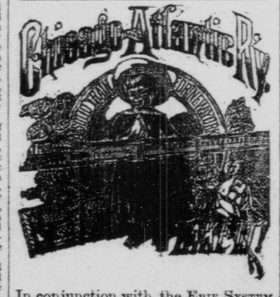
The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section number thirty-two (32), and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said Section thirty-two (32), and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said Section thirty-two (32), and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said Section thirty-two (32), all in Township number forty-seven (47), north of Range number twenty-nine (29), west of 4th P. Meridian. Containing one hundred and sixty acres according to the Government survey thereof.

EDWARD JOHNSON,
Mortgagee.
LYMAN J. BOYNTON,
Attorney of Mortgagee.
Dated March 11th, 1889.

W. Courtney, M. D. H. Allport, M. D.
Courtney and Allport,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office Over Post-Office.
HOURS: 11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., 7:30 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.
Telephone communication at all hours with Sanitarium at the General Offices.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!
Engagement Extraordinary!
Mr. Augustin Daly's
Greatest New York Success
A NIGHT OFF
A Comedy that has always Pleased the People.
A CAST
Such as has never been seen here.
CROWDED HOUSES!
A COMPANY OF COMEDY STARS.
Messrs. Gaston, Burbidge, Spangler, Rignold, Verney, DeLesser, Mrs. Eberle, Misses Crowther, Willard and Livingston.
An Evening of Fun
Produced in the same Elegant Manner as at
Daly's Theatre!
NEW YORK CITY.

$500 Reward!
We will pay the above reward for any cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we can not cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits, and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 862 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggists, Brainerd, Minn.



In conjunction with the ERIE SYSTEM operates DAILY FAST SOLID TRAINS TO THE SEABOARD. You may travel in PALATIAL PULLMAN, BUFFET SLEEPING CARS, OR BY LUXURIOUS PULLMAN DAY COACHES, and SAVE $1.50 TO NEW YORK, BUFFALO and NIAGARA FALLS; $2.35 TO ALBANY AND TROY, AND $3.00 TO BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND CITIES.
NO RIVAL LINE OFFERS THE ADVANTAGES OF A SYSTEM OF THROUGH FIRST AND SECOND CLASS DAY COACHES, TO CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.
IT IS THE ONLY LINE OPERATING PULLMAN CARS TO BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND VIA ALBANY.
For detailed information, tickets, and reservations in Pullman Cars, apply to ticket agencies of all connecting lines of railway. Chicago City Ticket Offices, 105 CLARK STREET, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House or Dearborn Station.
T. W. BURROWS, F. C. DONALD,
Superintendent. G'enl Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Crow Wing County.
District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.
ELIZABETH B. DICKINSON, Plff.
Against
THE BRAINERD MASONIC TEMPLE AND OPERA HOUSE ASSOCIATION, Deft.

Whereas judgment in the above entitled action was duly rendered and docketed on the 14th day of March, 1889, in favor of plaintiff, and there is now due on said judgment sixty-nine hundred fourteen and 70-100 dollars, ($6914.70), and whereas said judgment adjudges and decrees among other things that the following described premises, to-wit: Lots twenty (20), twenty-one (21), and twenty-two (22), of Block thirty-nine (39), in the First Addition to the Town (now part of the city) of Brainerd, according to the plat of said Addition of record in the Register of Deeds, of said county of Crow Wing, together with hereditaments and appurtenances be sold according to law to satisfy as far as possible said judgment.

Which said premises are the same premises described in a certain mortgage executed by The Brainerd Masonic Temple and Opera House Association, to Elizabeth B. Dickinson, dated January 26th, 1884, and recorded in the aforesaid Register of Deeds February 9th, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m., in Book C of Mortgages, on page 415, for the foreclosure of which the above entitled action was brought.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a certified copy of said judgment to me delivered, I shall sell the above described premises to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in the City of Brainerd, in said Crow Wing County, on Wednesday, May 1st, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated March 15th, 1889.
HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.
LEON E. LUM,
Attorney for Plaintiff

"ALWAYS ON TIME,"
There is no line so handsomely equipped for Through Passenger Service as "The Northwestern Line"—C., St. P., M. & O. R'y—and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago trains never this line have a better record for reaching either end of their run "on time" than those of any other line in the country.
THE NORTHWESTERN LINE
All well posted travelers between the Twin Cities and Chicago take this line—particularly favoring the "Vestibule Limited," which carries the finest sleeping cars and coaches ever built, and also all classes of passengers, without extra fares. On the Lake Superior portion of the line, between Minneapolis, St. Paul & Duluth, and St. Paul & Ashland, Pullman sleepers are run on night trains, and parlor cars on day trains.
NORTHWESTERN LINE
Pullman sleepers are also run through between Duluth, Superior and Chicago. Fast through trains are also run between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City, via Sioux City, with through Pullman sleepers St. Paul to Omaha and Kansas City. Dining cars are run on all through trains over this line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul and Kansas City. Besides being the best
LINE
between these principal cities, the Chicago & Northwestern system of lines composed of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago & Northwestern and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R'ys (all advertised as "The Northwestern Line,") traverses a rich and populous country, and offers the quickest means of reaching all the large towns or villages in the territory intersected by it. Before selecting a route, travelers should get a folder, with map of this line, and they will quickly see the advantages offered. All particulars, with maps and time tables, may be obtained at any station, or write direct to
T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

MONEY TO LOAN
Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business Strictly CONFIDENTIAL
Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. Removed from Steiger Block, Front Street.
A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 9:35 p. m. Departs going West at 9:45 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:56 p. m. Departs going South at 1:05 p. m.
These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and haul daily and haul emigrant sleepers.
No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:30 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.
These trains run daily hauling Pullman sleepers to Wahpeton and Pullman sleepers from the Duluth trains to Jamestown.
No. 5 arrives from the South at 12:55 p. m. Departs going West at 1:20 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 12:35 p. m. Departs going South at 1:15 p. m. daily. Except Sunday.
No. 7 arrives from Duluth and Ashland at 9:10 p. m. daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, and Ashland at 1:10 p. m daily.
No. 9 arrives from Duluth at 11:15 a. m. daily.
No. 10 departs for Duluth at 2:00 a. m., and hauls Pullman sleepers off No. 4 from Jamestown daily.
No. 18 freight goes south 5:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 8:15 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:15 p. m. daily.
No. 29 " " " 6:45 a. m. ex. Sunday.
These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.
No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:30 p. m.
No. 21 " " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

NOTES from the diary of tourists, commercial travelers, business men and others has revealed:
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has the unqualified endorsement of all;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has to-day the most popular line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE, and CHICAGO;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL is daily adding to its admirers as the recognized PULLMAN line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL touches the most prominent points in Wisconsin, and that it has more important business centers on its through line than any other railway in the NORTHWEST;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has made an enviable reputation with its peerless DINING CAR SERVICE;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL runs fast trains on which all classes of passengers are carried with commodious and distinct accommodation for all;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has representatives distributed throughout the country, who will cheerfully give any information that may be desired and that its terminal Agents are specially instructed to look after the comfort of passengers who may be routed via its line.
For detailed information, apply to your nearest Ticket Agent or to representatives of the road.
WM. S. MELLEN, JAS. BARKER,
General Manager. Gen'l Passr & Ticket Agt.
MILWAUKEE.
F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agent, No. 19, Nicollett House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

We Have Many Imitators,
But None Our Equals.
Our Bargains Are Great.
So is Our business.
Our reliable make of clothing, which we are now selling to the public are Bargains. The public know full well that when we offer them bargains we do just what we advertise. We will sell for the next 30 days our entire stock at
1-4 OFF
FOR CASH ONLY, We do this to make room for our large spring stock, so bring your money and don't miss this chance.
LEOPOLD BROS.

Special Bargain.
100 DOZ
COLORED BORDER,
HEMSTICHED
HANDKERCHIEFS
At 5c Each
To Close Out.
DAY & MEAGHER.

Everything New and Fresh!
Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.
H. McGINN, Prop'r.
No. 15, South Sixth Street.
Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.
Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

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COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.
F. A. BRADBURY, Proprietor.
We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stock of
Choice Family Groceries,
And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.
A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

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Watches and Clocks.
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Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.
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THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 8, NUMBER 21. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY. APRIL 19, 1889. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

NORTHERN PACIFIC
RAILROAD
THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN
SAINT PAUL,
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And all Points in
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Chicago Day express:	A12:10 m.	12:45 p. m.
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Prentice and Ashland	A7:35 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago fast express	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Prentice and Ashland	A7:50 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Chicago day express	A4:20 p. m.	3:40 p. m.

A Daily. B Daily except Sunday.
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W. S. MELLEN, General Manager, JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pas'r & T'k't A'g't Milwaukee.
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To Chicago,
Without Change, connecting with the fast train of all lines for the
East and Southeast.
The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and
DES MOINES, IOWA
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SOLID THROUGH TRAINS
BETWEEN
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and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points south and Southwest.
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Close connections made in Union Depo with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and north west.
REMEMBER! The Trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway are composed of comfortable day coaches, magnificent Pullman sleeping cars, Horton reclining chair cars and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING CARS!
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G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Sleeper Block

W. A. FLEMING, ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

Werner Hemstead, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Cor. Front and 7th Streets, Brainerd.

The Coming Man.

The people in convention assembled have expressed a desire to have a new man at the head of the city government in the person of W. P. Spalding. The nomination is one of the best selections that could have been made and the gentlemen of the convention showed their wisdom. Mr. Spalding is a gentleman who has before been honored by the people of this city and county, not in this capacity but in many others, and he will be elected by a unanimous vote. He has no enemies, is a square, conscientious business man and is universally liked and respected. With such a man at the head of our municipal government we feel sure that the people of this city will have no reason to complain.

STAND by the nominations.

CAPT. SPALDING will be a credit to the city in the capacity of mayor.

PARNELL has brought suit against the London Times, claiming £100,000 damages.

THERE will probably be no great opposition to the election of W. P. Spalding as mayor.

THE senate has knocked out the Keyes' election law which embodies the Australian system of voting.

THE reapportionment bill has passed the senate and only needs the governor's signature to become a law.

THE First ward politicians are inclined to think that the Second ward has more than its share of the nominations.

WE undertsand that Tom Crawford will be a candidate against Felix Graham in the Fourth ward.

ON our local page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

THE Day libel bill as amended by the house has passed the senate and has become a law. This extends the right to retract a libel within ten days to weekly newspapers.

FOR the first time in its history Brainerd has held ward caucuses and a city convention to put in nomination the city officers. It is a people's movement and the people should stand by it.

THE house has passed the bill authorizing the organization of the third regiment of militia, and appropriating $10,000 to pay for the expeases of organization. The bill now is in the hands of the governor, and will undoubtedly become a law. Co. K., of this city, is a member of this organization.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Mayor Hemsted stated positively and emphatically to a DISPATCH reporter that he would not be a candidate for re-election, we understand that he is, and will be a candidate, and will remain in the field until the votes are counted. In our humble opinion Doc will be out of politics and no mistake when the votes are counted.

THE house committee appointed to ascertain the earnings of the short line roads between St. Paul and Minneapolis, reports that the Manitoba makes more than 100 per cent. clear over all expenses, including taxes and everything. We thought the companies could not stand a reduction to two cents a mile on these roads, according to this report they would more than make expenses at one and one-half cents a mile.

THE house has passed a bill waiving the forfeiture of the D. & M. land grant, and the senate has passed another bill forfeiting the grant. Thus a regular see-saw time is being had over this matter. If certain members of the house would vote in the interests of their constituents, and not as they have been bought to vote, these lands would soon revert to the state to be used in the interest of the people of the whole state.

THE New York municipal government on Wednesday began to cut down the Western Union Telegraph poles, and the poles of the Electric Light company. The city has been trying to compel these companies to put their wires under ground, but the companies secured an injunction restraining the city from enforcing its order. The injunction has been dissolved, and an appeal taken to the supreme court, and now the supreme court has sustained the order dissolving the injunction. As the companies did not seem to be in a hurry to comply, after suitable notice, the city took the matter in hand and have been cutting down the poles and removing the wires as rubbish. In order to prevent the workmen from removing the wire, the company put on a full current, but the workmen used rubber gloves and removed them just the same. It was very dangerous, however, as contact with the wire with bare hands would have caused instant death.

A Good Excuse.

The editor of the Ada Herald asks his readers to excuse any mistakes or omissions that might occur in the last issue of his paper on the grounds that as he was making ready for the press he was expecting an addition to his family, and was consequently a little nervous. If that excuse does not satisfy the people of Ada, we can't imagine what will.—Ex.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

Capt. W. P. Spalding is Nominated for Mayor at the People's City Convention.

A Very Harmonious Meeting and Men Put Up as Sure Winners. —The Details.

A meeting of the most prominent business men and other citizens was held in J. J. Howe & Co.'s office on Monday night to discuss the local political situation and to take some action with a view of filling the various city offices with capable and energetic men, without regard to party lines. J. J. Howe was elected chairman, and N. H. Ingersoll secretary of the meeting. After considerable discussion it was determined to call a people's caucus in each ward of the city on Wednesday evening, April 17th, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for ward alderman and a member of the board of education, and also to elect five delegates to represent the ward in a convention, to be held Thursday night, which convention was to nominate a candidate for mayor, four candidates for aldermen at large, a candidate for treasurer, and a candidate for municipal judge and also special judge. The following named gentlemen were appointed as a committee in their respective wards to issue a call for a caucus:

First Ward—P. M. Lagerquist, J. J. Frost and Jas. Gardner.

Second Ward—N. W. Wheatley, H. C. Miller and D. M. Clark.

Third Ward—Ed. Crust, Ed. Breheny and H. Titze.

Fourth Ward—Thos. Crawford, A. Anderson and John Parsons.

Fifth Ward.—P. H. Carney, John Willis and Con. O'Brien.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pursuant to instructions the various ward committees issued calls for caucuses which were held on Wednesday evening. The following is the result of the work of the various caucuses:

FIRST WARD.

In the First ward, as per call, the meeting was called to order and after the election of a chairman and secretary a candidate for ward alderman was balloted for, and resulted in the nomination of Geo. Keough by almost a unanimous vote. The election of delegates to the city convention was next in order, and resulted in the election of Geo. Keough, Chas. Kinkele, J. J. Frost, P. M. Lagerquist and J. S. Gardner as such delegates.

P. M. Lagerquist will be a candidate for member of the school board from the First ward unless there is an expression favoring some one else. There was no nomination made at the caucus owing to some oversight.

SECOND WARD.

In the Second ward the caucus made the following nominations:

Ward Alderman—C. L. Spaulding.

Member of School Board—W. D. McKay.

Delegates to City Convention—J. J. Howe, H. C. Miller, Wm. Percy, A. J. Halsted and N. W. Wheatley.

THIRD WARD.

The caucus in the Third ward nominated the following persons:

Alderman—Mike Cullen.

Delegates to City Convention—Jas. Cullen, Andrew Wallace, Ed. Crust, E. Y. Farrar and F. W. Malott.

The delegates were instructed by the caucus to support Geo. Forsyth as a candidate for alderman at large.

FOURTH WARD.

In the Fourth ward the fight for a candidate for alderman and members of the school board was quite spirited, but resulted in the nomination of Felix Graham for alderman over T. Crawford, Graham receiving 27 votes and Crawford 24. There were three candidates for the nomination for members of school board, Ole Erickson, Wm. Faulkner and James Towers, this ward electing two members. The result was the nomination of the first two gentlemen, the vote standing Erickson 39, Faulkner 26, and Towers 21. For delegates to the city convention the following gentlemen were chosen: H. M. Newell, Jno. Peterson, O. P. Erickson, P. Walters and Jno. Parsons. A ward committee was appointed as follows: A. Mahlum, Jno. Parsons and George Hastings. The following committee was appointed to confer with the school board in regard to the building of a school house in this ward: P. G. Fogelstrom, H. M. Newell, Wm. Faulkner, A. Anderson and George Hastings. It is understood that if the school board will build a school house in this ward with the bonds that it is proposed to issue, the ward will vote solidly in favor of their issuance, otherwise a solid vote will be cast against issuance. The delegates to the city convention were instructed to support P. Walters as a candidate for alderman at large.

FIFTH WARD,

At the Fifth ward caucus the following nominations were made:

Ward Alderman—Con. O'Brien.

Member School Baord—H. Theviot.

Delegates to City Convention—Con. O'Brien, J. W. Koop, E. B. Closson, John Willis and P. H. Carney.

Ward Committee—E. B. Closson, Wm. Barron and H. Theviot.

THE CONVENTION.

The city convention was called to order last evening with A. J. Halsted in the chair and N. W. Wheatley as secretary. A committee on credentials was appointed by the chair and the delegates named in the report of the ward caucuses, published elsewhere, were admitted. The convention got down to business immediately and a motion to take an informal ballot for mayor carried. Messrs. Percy, Kinkib and Mallott were appointed tellers and the result of the ballot was as follows:

W. P. Spalding 10, J. J. Howe 5, Werner Hemstead 4, J. H. Koop 3 and H. C. Miller 1.

Mr. Howe informed the gentlemen of the convention that he was not in the race and desired his friends to work for Mr. Spalding's nomination. The formal ballot resulted as follows:

W. P. Spalding 12, J. H. Koop 7, J. J. Howe 2, W. Hemstead 2.

W. P. Spalding having received a majority of all votes cast was declared to be the nominee of the convention for mayor.

An informal ballot was taken for alderman at large, it being understood that on the formal ballot the four gentlemen having the greatest number of votes were to be declared the choice of the convention. The result was as follows:

	Informal.	Formal.
Adan Brown	16	19
H. C. Stivers	15	10
N. W. Wheatley	13	16
P. Walters	13	18
J. J. Howe	10	11
H. C. Miller	6	7
Geo. Forsyth	5	5
James Gardner	1	1
James Cullen	1	1
Wm. Paine	1	1
T. C. Bivins	1	0
J. H. Koop	0	1

The gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes were Adam Brown J. J. Howe, N. W. Wheatley and P. Walters, and they were declared the nominees.

The result of the ballot for city treasurer was as follows:

	Informal.	Formal.
A. J. Demeules	7	9
A. G. Michie	4	1
E. Cullen	3	2
D. M. Clark	3	7
W. Bain	2	4

M. Hagberg, P. M. Lagerquist and E. N. Donaldson each received one vote.

Mr. Demenles was declared to be the nominee, having received the highest number of votes.

On the vote for judge of the municipal court W. A. Fleming received 11 and E. N. Donaldson 8, Mr. Fleming being declared the nominee. E. N. Donaldson was nominated for special judge by acclammation.

The convention then adjourned.

They Protested.

On Friday the Scheffer meat inspection bill was put upon its final passage in the house, and after a hard fight was carried. It now only needs the governor's signature to become a law. After the passage of the bill the following protest by the opponents of the bill was entered on the house journal:

MR. SPEAKER: We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-sixth Session of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, respectfully dissent and protest against the passage of Senate File No. 406, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health by providing for inspection before slaughter of cattle, sheep and swine designed for slaughter for human food," believing the same to be injurious to the public, and ask that the following, our reasons therefor, be entered upon the Journal of the House of this day:

First. We believe the true purpose of the act is to prevent the sale of certain products of other states in Minnesota, and that the inspection or sanitary features thereof are simply a pretext by which it is hoped to make the law constitutional. Without these features it is clear that the law would be unconstitutional, and with them, we entertain grave doubts of its constitutionality.

Second. Waving the question of constitutionality, we are opposed to the policy of such Legislation; believing that harm, rather than good, would result therefrom to the citizens of this state. The farmers and cattle raisers of the state would receive no substantial or lasting benefits from it, and by it we invite the closing of the markets of other states against our cattle, sheep and swine; seeking to break down one monopoly we are building up another. The result of the law will be to increase the cost of meat to the consumer and render more expensive, one of the prime necessaries of life. It is one of the boasts of our country that it is the only place on the globe where the poorest laborer may have meat on his table three hundred and sixty-five days in every year, and we cannot consent to the passage of a law, the remotest tendeney of which would be to jeopordize this happy condition.

But our chief objection to this act and the kind of legislation of which we fear it is but the forerunner, is that it is antagonistic to the central idea upon which is based the union of the States. Two theories upon this subject have run through the minds of men from the formation of the government, the one being that our government is a confederacy of States bound together by a rope of sand, to be destroyed and severed at the whim and caprice of the States; the other, that we are one nation, formed of the several States, bound together by indestructable links of steel. The former is false; the latter is true. It was born of patriotism and received its baptism in the first blood of the Anglo-Saxon race. Those who have held to the true theory have also held that it was the proper policy of the government to protect by proper tariff laws its industries and labor against every other government on earth, but that between the States of the Union there should be the most absolute freedom of commerce. The free and unrestricted interchange of trade between the States, the right of the citizens of one State to sell without let or hinderance the products of their farms or factories in every State of the Union, the absolute destruction of all State lines so far as commerce is concerned, is the strongest link in the chain which binds together the Federal Union. Break this link and you have taken a long step in the direction of the dismemberment of that Union. In our judgment, the effect of this act would be to take a step in that direction. Its real purpose is to prevent the sale in Minnesota of the product of the citizens of other States; and, so far as the effect is concerned, it matters not whether this product is dressed meat or flour, cattle or wheat. Let this work once begin, and where will it end? Be sure that the States effected by this legislation will not be slow to retaliate. The ingenuity of revenge and self-interest will discover a way, and, unless checked, the several State Legislatures will before many years be engaged in the patriotic pastime of enacting laws which will the most injure one another, with the hope of building upon the ruins. Let this kind of legislation obtain in the several States and the Republic will have passed the day and hour of its prosperity, and distruction will more certainly threaten than when the clash of resounding arms reverberated in civil conflict. Holding these views, we cannot, consistent with our ideas of the duty of a legislator to his constituents, a citizen to his government, let this act become a law without entering this our formal protest against it.

Eugene G. Hay, 29th district, John A. Keyes, 15th district, John Day Smith, 29th district, C. R. Davis, 17th district, J. M. Underwood, 29th district, A. T. Stebbins, 14th district, Daniel Anderson, 28th district, J. F. Jacobson, 37th district, John Bain, 15th district.

Having heard the foregoing protest read we heartily concur in the same:

W. A. Fleming, 39th district, John McNelly, 1st district, H. D. Brown, 18th district, Henry Downs, 29th district, C. W. H. Heidemann, 9th district, E. C. Johnson, 15th district, A. S. Crossfield, 42nd district.

Tax Judgment Sale.

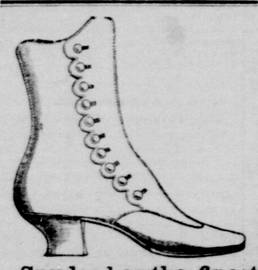
Pursuant to a Real Estate Tax Judgment of the District Court in the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, entered the Twenty-first (21) Day of March, A. D. 1889, in proceedings to enforcing payment of Taxes and Penalties upon Real Estate in the Counties of Crow Wing and Cass, State of Minnesota, remaining delinxuent on the first Monday in January, 1889, and of the Statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the first Monday, being the

7th day of May, A. D. 1889,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office in the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, and County of Crow Wing, Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs shall not have been previously paid.

[SEAL.] LOUIS TACHE,
Auditor Crow Wing and Cass Counties, Minnesota.

Dated at Brainerd this 12th day of April, A. D. 1889.


Snyder has the finest Kid Shoe for Ladies at $2.50 that is made. Others sell at $3.00.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing.

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 25, 1889.

In the matter of the estate of Edwin Halladay, deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Thomas Halladay and Maria Halladay of said county:

It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court for examination and hearing, at the Probate Office, in Brainerd, the first Monday in each and every month for six months from the date hereof.

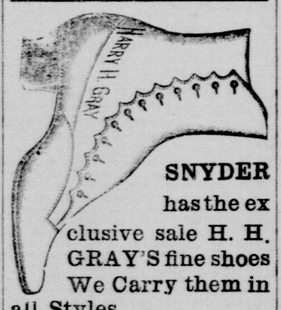
It is further ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered further, That said Thomas Halladay and Maria Halladay as aforesaid, shall cause notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands, by publishing a notice thereof for four weeks successively, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said county.

Dated at Brainerd the 25th day of March, A. D. 1889.

By the Court.

W. P. SPALDING,
Judge of Probate.



SNYDER has the exclusive sale H. H. GRAY'S fine shoes We Carry them in all Styles.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Mary F. Boland and Alice C. Boland mortgagors, to Mary Curial mortgagee, dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1886 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1886, at 6 o'clock p. m., in book A of Mortgages, on page 508, on which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the amount of one hundred and twenty dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, on Monday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and Twenty five Dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lot, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

The west one hundred feet of Lot number eleven (11), in Block number six (6), in the town of East Brainerd, according to the plat thereof of record in the Registry of Deeds of said County.

MARY CURIAL,
Mortgagee.

LEON E. LUM,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated April 6th, 1889.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST, SOLDBY DRUGGISTS.

DRESSKELL & SHEDD,
Watchmakers and
JEWELERS,
FRONT STREET, BRAINERD.
Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Sale of Grass on State Lands State of Minnesota.

LAND OFFICE
ST. PAUL, March 30, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the County Auditors Office, in Aitkin, on Tuesday, June 18th, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., the right to cut grass on State Lands in the Counties of Aitkin, Cass, Itasca, Crow Wing and western portion of St. Louis.

The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids for grass privileges.

W. W. BRADEN,
Com. of the State Land Office.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Thomas Quinlan and Mary Quinlan, his wife, mortgagors, to Edward Johnson, mortgagee, dated the 15th day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and recorded as a mortgage in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the state of Minnesota, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock, a. m., in book "P" of mortgages, on pages 277, 278 and 279, on which there is claimed to be due, and is due, at the date of this notice, to-wit: March 11th, 1889, the amount of three hundred and twenty (320) dollars, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, which sale will be made at the front door of the court house, in the City of Brainerd, in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, at public auction, by the sheriff of said county, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with the interest thereon, and costs and expenses of sale, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are the lots, pieces or parcels of land situated in the county of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:

The northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section number thirty-two (32), and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said Section thirty-two (32), and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said Section thirty-two (32), and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said Section thirty-two (32), all in Township number forty-seven (47), north of Range number twenty-nine (29), west of 4th P. Meridian. Containing one hundred and sixty acres according to the Government survey thereof.

EDWARD JOHNSON,
Mortgagee.

LYMAN J. BOYNTON,
Attorney of Mortgagee.
Dated March 11th, 1889.

W. Courtney, M. D. E. Allport, M. D.
Courtney and Allport,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office Over Post-Office.
HOURS: 11 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., 7:20 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.
Telephone communication at all hours with Sanitarium at the General Offices.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!
Engagement Extraordinary!
Mr. Augustin Daly's
Greatest New York Success
A NIGHT OFF
A Comedy that has always Pleased the People.
A CAST
Such as has never been seen here.
CROWDED HOUSES!
A COMPANY OF COMEDY STARS.
Messrs. Gaston, Burbidge, Spangler, Rignold, Verney, DeLesser, Mrs. Eberle, Misses Crowther, Willard and Livingston.
An Evening of Fun
Produced in the same Elegant Manner as at
Daly's Theatre!
NEW YORK CITY.

$500 Reward!
We will pay the above reward for any cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits, and iminations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 162 W. Madison St., Chicago. Free trial package sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Sold by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggists, Brainerd, Minn.



In conjunction with the ERIE SYSTEM operates DAILY FAST SOLIDS TRAINS TO THE SEABOARD. You may travel in PALATIAL PULLMAN, BUFFET SLEEPING CARS, OR BY LUXURIOUS PULLMAN DAY COACHES, and SAVE $1.50 TO NEW YORK, BUFFALO and NIAGARA FALLS; $2.35 TO ALBANY AND TROY, AND $3.00 TO BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND CITIES.
NO RIVAL LINE OFFERS THE ADVANTAGES OF A SYSTEM OF THROUGH FIRST AND SECOND CLASS DAY COACHES, TO CHICAGO AND NEW YORK.
IT IS THE ONLY LINE OPERATING PULLMAN CARS TO BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND VIA ALBANY.
For detailed information, tickets, and reservations in Pullman Cars, apply to ticket agencies of all connecting lines of railway. Chicago City Ticket Offices, 105 CLARK STREET, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House or Dearborn Station.
T. W. BURROWS, F. C. DONALD, Superintendent. G'enl Pass. Agt. CHICAGO

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
Crow Wing County.
District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.
ELIZABETH B. DICKINSON, Plff.
Against
THE BRAINERD MASONIC TEMPLE AND OPERA HOUSE ASSOCIATION, Deft.

Whereas judgment in the above entitled action was duly rendered and docketed on the 14th day of March, 1889, in favor of plaintiff, and there is now due on said judgment sixty-nine hundred fourteen and 70-100 dollars, ($6914.70), and whereas said judgment adjudges and decrees among other things that the following described premises, to-wit: Lots twenty (20), twenty-one (21), and twenty-two (22), of Block thirty-nine (39), in the First Addition to the Town (now part of the city) of Brainerd, according to the plat of said Addition of record in the Register of Deeds, of said county of Crow Wing, together with hereditaments and appurtenances be sold according to law to satisfy as far as possible said judgment.

Which said premises are the same premises described in a certain mortgage executed by The Brainerd Masonic Temple and Opera House Association, to Elizabeth B. Dickinson, dated January 26th, 1884, and recorded in the aforesaid Register of Deeds February 9th, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m., in Book C of Mortgages, on page 415, for the foreclosure of which the above entitled action was brought.

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a certified copy of said judgment to me delivered, I shall sell the above described premises to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in the City of Brainerd, in said Crow Wing County, on Wednesday, May 1st, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated March 15th, 1889.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.

LEON E. LUM,
Attorney for Plaintiff

"ALWAYS ON TIME,"
There is no line so handsomely equipped for Through Passenger Service as "The Northwestern Line"—C., St. P., M. & O. R'y—and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago trains over this line have a better record for reaching either end of their run "on time" than those of any other line in the country.
THE
All well posted travelers between the Twin Cities and Chicago take this line—particularly favoring the "Vestibule Limited," which carries the finest sleeping cars and coaches ever built, and also all classes of passengers, without extra fares. On the Lake Superior portion of the line, between Minneapolis, St. Paul & Duluth, and St. Paul & Ashland, Pullman sleepers are run on night trains, and parlor cars on day trains.
NORTHWESTERN
Pullman sleepers are also run through between Duluth, Superior and Chicago. Fast through trains are also run between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City, via Sioux City, with through Pullman sleepers St. Paul to Omaha and Kansas City. Dining cars are run on all through trains over this line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul and Kansas City. Besides being the best
LINE
between these principal cities, the Chicago & Northwestern system of lines composed of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago & Northwestern and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley R'ys—(all advertised as "The Northwestern Line,") traverses a rich and populous country, and offers the quickest means of reaching all the large towns or villages in the territory intersected by it. Before selecting a route, travelers should get a folder, with map of this line, and they will quickly see the advantages offered. All particulars, with maps and time tables, may be obtained at any station, or write direct to
T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

MONEY TO LOAN
Money, at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. All business Strictly CONFIDENTIAL
Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets.
A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.
Removed from Skinner Block, Front Street.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 9:35 p. m. Departs going West at 9:45 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:56 p. m. Departs going South at 1:05 p. m.
These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Pasco, and run daily and haul emigrant sleepers.
No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:30 a. m. Departs going West at 1:40 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.
These trains run daily hauling Pullman sleepers to Walpeton and Pullman sleepers from the Duluth trains to Jamestown.
No. 5 arrives from the South at 12:55 p. m. Departs going West at 1:20 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 12:35 p. m. Departs going South at 1:15 p. m. daily, Except Sunday.
No. 7 arrives from Duluth and Ashland a 9:10 p. m., daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, and Ashland at 1:10 p. m daily.
No. 9 arrives from Duluth at 11:15 a. m. daily.
No. 10 departs for Duluth at 2:00 a. m., and hauls Pullman sleepers off No. 4 from Jamestown daily.
No. 18 freight goes south 5:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 8:15 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:15 p. m. daily.
No. 29 " " " 6:45 a. m. ex. Sunday.
These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.
No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

NOTES from the diary of tourists, commercial travelers, business men and others has revealed:
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has the unqualified endorsement of all;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has to-day the most popular line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE, and CHICAGO;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL is daily adding to its admirers as the recognized PULLMAN line between MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL and MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL touches the most prominent points in Wisconsin, and that it has more important business centers on its through line than any other railway in the NORTHWEST;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has made an enviable reputation with its peerless DINING CAR SERVICE;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL runs fast trains on which all classes of passengers are carried with commodious and distinct accommodation for all;
That the WISCONSIN CENTRAL has representatives distributed throughout the country, who will cheerfully give any information that may be desired and that its terminal Agents are specially instructed to look after the comfort of passengers who may be routed via its line.
For detailed information, apply to your nearest Ticket Agent or to representatives of the road
WM. S. MELLEN, JAS. BARKER,
General Manager. Genl. Passr & Ticket Agt.
MILWAUKEE.
F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agent, No. 19, Nicollett House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

We Have Many Imitators,
But None Our Equals.
Our Bargains Are Great. So is Our business.
Our reliable make of clothing, which we are now selling to the public are Bargains. The public know full well that when we offer them bargains we do just what we advertise. We will sell for the next 30 days our entire stock at
1-4 OFF
FOR CASH ONLY, We do this to make room for our large spring stock, so bring your money and don't miss this chance.
LEOPOLD BROS.

Special Bargain.
100 DOZ
COLORED BORDER,
HEMSTICHED
HANDKERCHIEFS
At 5c Each
To Close Out.
DAY & MEAGHER.

Everything New and Fresh!
Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.
H. McGINN, Prop'r.
No. 15, South Sixth Street.
Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.
Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!
COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.
F. A. BRADBURY, Proprietor.
We Aim to Keep a First-lass Stockof
Choice Family Groceries,
And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.
A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

SUNDBERG
Has a splendid line of
Silverware, Jewelry
Watches and Clocks.
For bargains call at the store, Sixth street, next door to Lumbermen's Bank.

HARNESS SHOP
CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.
Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.
Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs
BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.
D. W. WHITFORD.
Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

Exhibitors' tickets of admission to the Paris Exposition will have their photographs affixed to the pasteboard to prevent transferring them.

Considerable attention is being paid to crossing buffalo bulls with the domestic cow. The result is seen in a finer quality of hair and meat.

It is surprising to be told that Boston is the greatest market in the United States for the sale of lottery tickets.

A gentleman of Americus, Ga., owns a jug which has carried liquor for his family for over 100 years. This is perhaps the oldest "growler" in the country.

A Kentucky man while digging a rabbit out of a hole came across a keg of whiskey a hundred years old. This incident will enormously stimulate rabbit hunting in Kentucky.

"A superior house parlor maid who can teach elementary music" and "a plain cook, under 25, who knows short hand," were advertised for in a recent issue of an English paper.

The simplest way to fumigate a room is to heat an iron shovel very hot, and then pour vinegar upon it, drop by drop. The steam arizing from this is a disinfectant. Doors or windows should be opened that it may escape.

A Mr. Sweeney, of Cummings, Ga., has some extra smart stock. He says that one day recently one of their hogs slipped up on a large hen hawk that was devouring a chicken and caught and killed it. At another time a cow ran down and caught a rabbit.

The Boston Herald printed in a recent issue pictures a group of French Canadian Fall River, Mass., weavers living in a three room tenement. In the group were 12 grown persons. In some French Canadian families 20 persons live in three rooms in that city.

Many butterflies see but a single Spring. The egg hatches, the caterpillar develops, the butterfly takes wings, couples, lays eggs, and dies. The egg passes though the Winter, and in the following year gives a new generation, which will live neither a longer nor a shorter length of time.

Upper Stratford, Conn., has a hermit. He is a young man, and, according to accounts, began the life of a recluse because of a disappointment in love. He lives in a cave dug beneath a large rock, and his only companion is a mink which he has trained to obey his commands.

A Connecticut hunter had an encounter on one of the mountains of the Blue Hills range, with a strange-looking animal, which he finally shot and killed. It proved to be a young Canada lynx, measuring three and a half feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. One of these animals has not been seen before in Connecticut for years.

At Americus, Ga., J. Mize's daughter awoke him saying that she had been dreaming that the kitchen was on fire. It was a lucky dream, for Mr. Mize got up and found seven or eight panels of his fence was burned, having caught from an ash-barrel, and the flames were making rapid progress toward the house. In ten minutes the house would have been in flames.

A gentleman in Albany made a purchase in a drug store a few days ago. The clerk tied up the package and inadvertently neglected to cut off the twine. The purchaser carelessly put the package in an inside coat pocket and left the store. He had gone nearly a block when a passer-by noticed the string trailing behind him. He had unwound nearly a ball of twine without knowing it.

A novel branch of learning has been introduced into the higher grades of the public schools of New Haven. It consists of a bulletin board, upon which are pasted each day clippings of important home and foreign news taken from the newspaper. Special attention is given to matters brought up in connection with the study of history or geography. The pupils take a great interest in the "bulletin," and vie with one another in bringing the greatest number of items which are suitable to be pasted.

In 1880 some 30 young women in Berlin started an Old Maids' Club, with a provision for a fine of 1,000 marks upon everyone who married. The club was a success, but suddenly an epidemic of marriage set in and at the annual meeting this year only one member was left, and she felt herself called upon to dispose of 28,000 marks, the accumulation of the fines paid by the former members. She took the advice of the ex-members and it was decided that half the sum should go to a hospital and that the solitary old maid should have the rest for herself.

A gentleman of Americus, Ga., was bragging of having the best wife in the State. He says that in the ten years he has been married she has never asked him for a dollar. He never gave her a dress, $5, nor anything. He generally borrows money from her, and she makes more than he does, yet he is a merchant. She sells all home products, such as meat, lard, chickens, wood, hay, ect., and beats his store. He does not buy anything but sugar, coffee and a little rice, as he has everything else to sell off at his place. He says she is above all price to him.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Very Latest Associated Press Telegrams in a Condensed Form.

From Washington.

It is reported that the president contemplates taking the whole south front, first floor of the state department building for his executives offices and establishing routine office hours there. Such a plan would give the president of the United States a privilege which the humblest employes of the government have, but which the chief executive does not possess—the right to enjoy his own home. The clerks in some of the smallest divisions of the state department have more room and more conveniences than the clerks at the executive mansion.

Congressman W. W. Phelps, ex-Minister Kasson and George H. Bates, the United States delegates to the Samoan commission, accompanied by Lieut. Parker, ex-Consul General Harold M. Sewall and Messenger John Butler, left for Berlin by the Umbria a few days ago. Two hours before their departure a special messenger from the state department handed Mr. Phelps a large envelope bearing several great red seals. The messenger had gone from Washington by the night express and the envelope he carried contained the official instructions to the Samoan commissioners.

The United States grand jury at Port Townsend, W. T., have found twenty-five indictments against William Harnard, ex-special deputy collector; eleven against Herbert F. Beecher, ex-treasury agent, and twelve against Quincy A. Brooks, for stealing from the government. Records and accounts have been thoroughly overhauled and presented to the grand jury for the first time in many years, by government officials specially sent out from Washington by the department to make personal investigation of the many charges preferred by press and public.

The president has made the following appointments: Thomas B. Coulter of Ohio, auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department; Thomas Wyman of Custer county, Mont., agent for the Indians of the Crow agency in Montana. Max Bracht, collector of customs of Alaska. James F. Stuart of Chicago has been appointed a postoffice inspector, with headquarters at Chicago. Postmaster General Wanamaker has appointed Estes G. Rathbone of Hamilton Ohio, chief postoffice inspector. Secretary Noble has appointed Edward M. Dawson of Maryland chief clerk of the interior department, vice George A. Howard of Tennessee, resigned. Mr. Dawson was chief of the miscellaneous division, secretary's office. He has been in the interior department for over twenty years. In the department of agriculture these appointments have been made; Watson Pickrell, Pickrell, Neb., agent bureau of animal industry; Charles F. Curtis, Iowa, state agent for Iowa; George Vasey, Washington Territory, special agent.

Record of Casualties.

Later reports of the fire in Mulford, Bracken county, Ky., put the loss at $100,000, with insurance next to nothing. Twenty-three business houses were destroyed. The village is Mulford, and not Milton, as sent by misinformation.

A special from Elmwood says Peter McGoff was found lying dead across his wife's grave at an early hour one morning. He was very despondent during her illness, and said if she died he would kill himself. When found he was lying face downward on the fresh earth of the grave, with his hands clutched full of dead grass. He had taken poison.

Redfield, South Dakota had a bad fire, half a dozen buildings having been destroyed. Thomas drake, an attorney, had sleeping rooms over the postoffice and was not awakened until the building was well on fire. He dashed down the burning steps, and was seriously burned about the face and the exposed parts of his body. When leaving the room he had a bag of gold in his hand containing $140, which he dropped as the flames struck him. A Mr. Billings was run over by a hook and ladder wagon and seriously hurt.

A freight train was running from Du Quoin, Ill., at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The track was clear ahead, when suddenly the roadbed sank and the engineer and fireman felt themselves rapidly dropping below the surface. They jumped and escaped. The entire train went down a distance of ten feet and a terrific wreck followed, every car and the engine being completely smashed. As soon as the train men could recover they learned that the train was over Marsh's coal mine, which had caved in. For 100 feet the track sank ten feet. Sam Patten, a brakeman, was badly hurt.

Personal Mention.

Gov. White of Montana, issued his proclamation calling a special election to be held May 14, prox., for the choice of members of the constitutional convention, which will meet on May 14. The proclamation is issued in accordance with the provisions of the omnibus bill, admitting Montana as a state.

Jay F. Durham, a popular Washington newspaper man, also well known in St. Paul, has turned up at Washington after a short absence with a new wife. He was married to Miss Daisy Irwin of Mobile, Ala., at the residence of a friend of the bride at Newport, Ky. There is said to be a flavor of romance about the wedding. Miss Irwin was a prominent society belle.

Crimes and Criminals.

It is understood that the liabilities of John Jackson, who committed suicide at St. Louis will reach $600,000, and that his family will be left virtually penniless. It was also stated that the elevator company had overdrawn, but the shortage has since been made up.

Bill Ryan, the Missouri train robber and associate of Jesse James, was released from the penitentiary of Missouri. He was sentenced for twenty-five years for complicity in the Glendale train robbery on the Chicago & Alton road in October, 1879, but Gov. Morehouse, a short time before his retirement from office, commuted his sentence to seven and a half years. Ryan has been a good prisoner.

Dr. J. R. Gyles, aged sixty-five years, for forty years a physician committed suicide by taking strychnine. His wife was in the room while he was mixing the potion and he asked her to drink some of it, not saying what it was. She thought it was magnesia, but said she did not need any. He had evidently intended that his wife should die with him. He had suffered from melancholia for the past few years owing to financial and professional troubles.

Sheriff McFarland and Constable Morse, of Walla Walla, Ore., in pursuit of two men charged with burglary at Prescott, overtook them about nine miles east of Wallula and ordered them to throw up their hands. The men fired on the officers, and the officers returned the fire and killed one. The dead man is named Tom Williams. They arrested the other man, named Dave Murphy. Williams' pistol was a self-cocker, and it refused to revolve when he tried to shoot. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the action of the officers was justifiable.

Officials from West Virginia left Grand Forks, N. D., for Weston with Richard Dowell, charged with the murder of Woods in 1876. The sheriff arrived and identified the prisoner. Dowell was known as James Shelton and claims that is his proper name and that he never was in Weston and does not know any one there. Officers say they will take him back, but did not say positively that he is the man. Dowell has had no counsel since arrested, and says if friends could come they would identify him as Shelton.

A big fight is brewing between the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific roads. The recent notice of a reduction in passenger rates to competitive territory in the far Northwest was only a straw indicating the direction of the trouble. About a year ago these companies entered into a compact dividing up the territory embracing Western Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory, and both companies agreed to jointly guarantee 6 per cent on the stock of the Oregon Railway and navigation company, which operates a line of steamers in the Northwest. The Union Pacific, it appears, got the worst of the trade.

The libel suit just brought in New York by ex-Gov. John Schuyler Crosby against Russell B. Harrison creates a good deal of talk at Helena, where the principals are well known. Leslie Sulgrove, who was editor of the Montana Live Stock Journal at the time the alleged libelous article was published, was interviewed. He says that the article was written by I. D. McCutcheon, a lawyer of Helena, and formerly secretary of the territory, and that it was given to him by Russell B. Harrison himself with orders to print it. After it appeared Sulgrove sent a copy to Crosby and also denied responsibility therefor. Sulgrove is now librarian of the Helena public library and his action in this matter has created prejudice that threatens his position.

An important decision was rendered at Marshalltown, in the case of Merrill vs. Packer. The suit was on one of the famous Bohemian oats notes. The defendant, alleged that the notes and contract were part of a gambling transaction and consequently void. After being out all night the jury returned a verdict for the defendant, holding that the note was void. The case will be appealed. The Bohemian oats scheme was worked in some sections of Iowa quite extensively. The purchasers gave notes for $10 a bushel for all the oats, the sellers contracting to procure other purchasers for all the buyers could raise at the some price. The last legislature passed a law prohibiting such transactions, and after the bill had passed both houses an unsuccessful attempt was made by the clerk of the executive council to steal it.

Masked men invaded the house of Christian Yonder, near Meyersdale, Somerset County, Pa., and spent several hours torturing the old man, who was infirm and ill. They hanged him to a hook, took him down and hanged him up as though he were an old coat, and then secured $186 and left, taking two of his best horses. The horses have since been recovered at Pinkerton tunnel. At the time of the robbery and cruelty there were five persons in the house, a hired man and two servant girls, besides Mr. and Mrs. Yonder. A neighbor gained an entrance, and on the floor were the old man, his wife, the two girls all bound and gagged. It is probable that the old man was tortured to compel him to disclose the whereabouts of his money, and that they were all gagged and tied to aid the ruffians to make good their escape.

Laura Granis, a seventeen-year-old girl, went to Binghampton, N. Y., and secured employment in a factory. She was bright and attractive and soon had several suitors. John B. Smith, several years her senior, succeeded in winning her affections and married her. The girl's father became suspicious of his son-in-law, and an investigation showed that Smith had been twice before married, and that both his former wives were living. Granis ordered Smith to leave the house and never attempt to see Laura again. That night Smith found Laura alone, and pointing a revolver at her head compelled her to leave her home with him. The couple walked the entire distance of twenty-four miles from Ninevah to Binghampton, when she was at once taken to a house in the outskirts, where she was kept concealed for three days. There she was found by a detective and restored to her father. She is completely prostrated by her terrible experience. Smith cannot be found.

An untamed Colorado cowboy on a spirited horse dashed down Cleveland avenue at Grover, Cal., until opposite the Commercial bank. Here he dismounted, entered the establishment and walked directly to the window of Cashier C. C. Smith. Pulling out a six-shooter, he swept the inclosure inside the desks and politely asked the cashier to hand out all the cash on hand. There was $700 on the counter. Smith counted out $500 in gold and bills which he handed the cowboy, who was profuse in thanks. Seeing a Winchester rifle under the bookkeeper's desk, the robber demanded it and the weapon was handed out butt first as he ordered. Then the cowboy backed to the door and, leaning the Winchester against the outer wall, placed his revolver in its holster, leaped into his saddle, and was off. Smith reached the walk as soon as possible, and, grasping the Winchester, commenced firing at the rapidly moving horseman. The cowboy ducked and yelled at every one of the ten shots. A posse of twelve men started in pursuit of the fugitive. The chase was exciting, but no one was injured, though twenty shots were fired.

Among the latest items from the Indian Territory is one, a bloody tragedy, a few days ago in the western part of the Oklahoma between two men from Kiowa, Kan., and two men from Texas for the possession of a claim. Guns were used freely, and one of the Kiowa men was killed and a Texan mortally wounded. The other two called a truce, and placing their wounded comrades in a wagon started for a neighboring ranch. Before they reached it the fight was renewed, and the entire part was discovered later by some cowboys stretched out on the prairie. The Topeka & Santa Fe railroad now has 487 freight cars on their side tracks at the yards at Arkansas City, Kan. which are being loaded with implements, household goods, merchandise and houses, framed and ready to be put up. The agent at that point said to-day: "I can move 1,000 cars of freight and 5,000 passengers in twelve hours." Gen. Merritt, at Fort Leavenworth, has issued orders to the military officers in the territory to permit boomers to cross the Cherokee outlet in time to reach the Oklahoma line on the 22d, the date set for the opening of the territory by the president's proclaimation.

From Foreign Lands.

Advices from Hayti by the steamer Delta, state that heavy fighting took place March 29 between St. Marc and Gonaives, and that on the same day great damage was done by an earthquake at Port de Paix many houses being wrecked and several persons injured. No lives were lost, however.

Still there is no news of the 700 passengers and crew of the waterlogged and possibly sunken steamship Danmark. Nevertheless, the agents continue to hope, though they have nothing more to base their hopes on that some sailing vessel has picked the people off the Danmark and has landed them at the Azores.

None of the vessels which arrived in New York brought any news of the passengers of the abandoned steamer Danmark. The Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, and La Champagne, from Havre, both reported heavy weather. The Amsterdam passed the spot where the City of Chester had the day before sighted the Danmark, but nothing was then visible. The steamer Servia and Polaria, from Hamburg, arrived off quarantine. Neither brings any news of the Danmark, though they followed about the same course that the Danmark took. They experienced reasonably good weather. The agents of the Thingvalla line hope that the Helvetia or Servia, which are expected will bring the Danmark's passengers. It is also possible that some ship has picked up the Danmark's people and made for the Azores, 450 miles from the locality where the Danmark is supposed to have become disabled. There is no telegraphic communication with the Azores.

General News Items.

The corporations composing the sugar trust assign their property to individuals with the object of escaping prosecution.

The St. Paul council decides that Tom Lowry must run the street cars or surrender his character.

The jury in the "Q" dynamite case returned a verdict of guilty at Geneva, Ill., fixing the punishment of Broderick at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, and imposing a fine of $500 on Godding. A motion for a new trial was entered by the defense. The defendants seemed to be satisfied with the verdict.

It was reported in Chicago that the Standard Oil monopoly has just completed one of the biggest deals on record. For two years the company has been quietly securing property in Ohio, and has now $7,000,000 invested there. The Standard will abandon the Pennsylvania fields for those of Ohio. The consummation of the scheme means the revolution of the oil business.

At Luther, Mich., a piece of bread lodged in Job Brewer's throat and he soon became unconscious. Mrs. Brewer at once poured several dippers of water down his throat. The bread became sufficiently softened and had apparently slid down into Brewer's stomach, but by that time he was nearly drowned by the water. Mrs. Brewer heroically persevered, however, and by rolling her husband over a barrel and then substituting artificial respiration for the natural that was lacking, soon had Job on his feet. He had come very near to death twice in an hour but his brave wife saved him.

Probable Trouble Ahead.

The publication in a Winnipeg paper of a dispatch from Duck Lake announcing that Gabriel Dumont, the late Louis Riel's lieutenant in the Northwest rebellion, was again in the Saskatchewan district holding meetings, caused quite a commotion in Manitoba. It was known that Dumont had gone north, but while in this district he showed no disposition to resume his agitating tactics. There may yet be serious trouble on the Saskatchewan this season if the people do not receive the railways promised them by the dominion government. A Pioneer Press correspondent received information from a Prince Albert merchant who is in the city purchasing supplies, that people up there were ready to take up their rifles again if needed, because they claim that the dominion government have broken faith with them on the railway question. Strong deputations were sent to Ottawa last year and promises made in writing by Sir John McDonaly, Hon. M. Pope, late minister of railways and Dewdney, minister of interior, that railway would reach them this year, while now latest advices from Ottawa stated that no grant would be given to any Northwest road during the present session of parliament. Referring to the meeting being held by Dumont, a Winnipeg paper says:

It was just such a meeting as that at Duck Lake the other day which proved the precursor of the Saskatchewan rebellion of 1885. Riel is dead, but the bolder, abler Dumont lives. If there be any grievances to redress, let the government see to it that they be redressed now. The Ottawa authorities should know by this time how fatal it is to procrastinate. We want no more rebellions in the Northwest. The monument opposite the Winnipeg city hall is an eloquent, if speechless, protest against the wicked which alone could make another possible.

STREET CAR STRIKE.

Not a Horse Car Running in St. Paul or Minneapolis---A Thousand Men Standing out.

The street car drivers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, numbering over a thousand men, are out on a strike, and not a car is running, except on the cable lines of St. Paul. The street car company reduced the wages of drivers from seventeen cents to fifteen cents an hour, and in addition thereto demanded that the men should sign a paper pledging themselves not to join any labor union or association. The sympathies of the public seem to be almost entirely on the part of the men.

IN MINNEAPOLIS.

The company and the police attempted to run the cars, and while doing so, this incident occurred:

As this car, the third one, pulled out from the barn, and the second one, which made the round trip, moved away from the barn, a lady of rather slender form, wearing a neat black hat and a plush cloak, stepped from the outside of the crowd and quickly mounted the car. She had hardly taken a standing position beside the stout young fellow who drove before she began her mission. She was Mrs. McCurdy, the young wife of a driver who was among the strikers, but who was not at the barn at the time his wife boarded the car. The lady paid no attention to any one but the driver. She stood close to him, and she used her right hand in gesture.

I came in here to ask you not to drive this car. Will you not leave and be an honorable man?

The driver announced that if he left the car somebody else would gladly take his place.

"I appeal to you, young man, as a wife and mother, if you have any respect for honest workingmen, who are simply asking what is right, not to take this car any farther. I beg of you not to work against these men. I beg of you in the name of humanity not to work in the place of a man who is striking to keep himself from starvation. I am the wife of a striker. My poor husband has worked night and day for the company, and what he got was hardly enough to keep his little family. If you have one spark of manhood, if you have a wife and children whom you respect, you will not be the servant of a man who is trying to crush the men. I am going to stay with you and keep you company. I don't know that this is just the thing for a lady to do, but I could not help it. I will behave myself and not say anything that is wrong or unladylike. But I do hope my appeal will touch a tender spot in you and that you will not continue to drive."

The lady's earnestness attracted much attention along the avenue. She continued to petition the driver until Eighth street was reached. She looked into the face of the driver, but saw no sympathetic responses, and after her effort she appeared to feel discouraged. She turned to a PIONEER PRESS reporter and asked if there was a conductor on the car. The conductor was pointed out, and Mrs. McCurdy stepped down upon the side platform and reached from post to post as she passed to the rear of the car.

"Are you the conductor?" she asked in a sorrowful tone.

"Yes, I am," replied the silent, stoical man who faced the front and leaned against the near railing.

"Well, sir, I beg of you not to work in the places of the strikers. It is a strike for justice upon the part of the poor men who have been trying to support families upon low wages. Will you not heed my appeal? Have you no honor? Have you no respect for home?"

"I have no argument to make with you," replied the conductor, whose name is W. F. La Dieu, and who did not appear to be in the least affected by the woman's appeal.

"You can have no argument," she quickly replied. "There is no argument for a man in your position to offer."

"What will you take and let me alone? I will give you 50 cents if you will keep quiet," said the conductor.

"I am not to be bought off," said Mrs. McCurdy. "I would not work against my fellows for $5,000. I certainly would not work for $5 or $10 as you are doing."

"This is a free country," continued La Dieu, "and men can do as they please. I have been around a good deal, and there are thousands of men who would be glad to take this place."

"I suppose there are," said the lady.

"I am instructed to collect fares," said the conductor, "and if you are going to ride you will have to pay."

"I have a nickel that I will give for the privilege of riding with so unusual a sort of man," and she pulled out her slender pocketbook.

A reporter paid the lady's fare, and she turned to the scribe and said:

I thank you, sir. I cannot touch this man's heart. I am the wife of a man who has driven for about five months. We live upstairs at 2419 Fifth avenue south. I have not always been in poor circumstances. We lost all by fire. My husband attended the Wisconsin state university for five years. He is capable of filling almost any position, but had to accept a position as driver.

The woman stood up while the car made the trip to First avenue north and return. She felt that her work had not been a success, and as she left the car at the barn she looked discouraged. A few gentlemen handed her a small sum of money as she started for home.

IN ST. PAUL

The street car men are confident that they will win the fight, and the meeting which they held at the united labor headquarters on East Seventh street last evening was of a most enthusiastic character. J. A. Johnson, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, presided, and numerous speeches were made by the striking drivers, urging all to stand together and success was assured. The committee that waited on President Lowry reported their chilly reception, stating that he absolutely refused their proposition to submit the question to arbitration. Having failed to secure a settlement of the difficulty in this peaceable manner, they were compelled to take more extreme measures and order the men to quit work during the afternoon. This step was taken as a last resort, their desire being to avoid any inconvenience to the public. When a fair offer of arbitration was declined in the most decided manner, nothing else could be done. Miss Eva McDonald, of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly, was present, and urged the strikers to stand firm and their cause would triumph. She declared that the reports that the strikers in Minneapolis had been the cause of the trouble there were false, as all the disturbance was caused by outsiders, who are always ready to take advantage of such occasions to make trouble.

The trades and labor assembly held a meeting at the same hour in an adjoining hall, President James Coughlin in the chair, and after listening to a statement of the case made by the officers of the street car men's union, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The street railway company of Minneapolis and St. Paul reduced the wages of its employes to a point that affords them scarcely a bare subsistence; and

Whereas, Said reduction does not appear to affect the high salaries of officials or office employes; and

Whereas, The excuse given for the action on the part of the company is that the profits during the past year have been too small, while during the winter of 1887-8 they could just pay expenses, when it cost them "$10,000 per month to keep the snow off the tracks," according to the statement of one of the officials at the time, and in the financial statement of the company published in yesterday's papers they show that the entire Minneapolis system is bonded for three times its actual cost, thereby proving themselves guilty of the most flagrant criminal conspiracy; and

Whereas, The company entered into a contract with their Minneapolis employes on May 13, 1888, to continue one year from date, every provision of which has been flagrantly violated by the company, and they now insist on employes signing an iron-clad agreement to the effect that they will renounce all allegiance to labor organizations; and

Whereas, The employes in both cities have refused to submit, and quit work, and the company has refused every offer to arbitrate, thereby showing a determination to deprive their employes of their independence and manhood and break up their organizations; therefore

Resolved, That the trades and labor assembly of St. Paul, representing the various labor organizations of the city, condemn the conduct of the company as unworthy the toleration of a free people; that we promise the street railway employes of both cities our hearty support and co-operation, morally and financially, trusting that their conduct will be manly and that no attempt will be made to resort to violence.

These resolutions were presented to the street car men's meeting, and their spirit was heartily endorsed. The following resolution was then adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the employes of the St. Paul Street Railway company, realizing that our position has been forced upon us by necessity, and appreciating the inconvenience which a walk-out causes to the traveling public, unanimously hold ourselves in readiness now, as in the past, to submit our grievance to arbitration, and thus provide for an equitable adjustment of this difficulty.

The meeting also appointed committees from drivers on the various lines to visit the barns and use moral suasion to induce any new men engaged to take out cars not to work. They were instructed not to use any violence whatever and to avoid all intemperate or bad language in their efforts. These committees will visit the different barns this morning, as it is expected the company will make an effort to start out some cars.

An Ocean Steamer Disaster.

The Inman line steamer City of Chester, Capt. Bond, from New York April 2 for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown, April 12. She reports that on April 8 in latitude 46 north, longitude 37 west, she passed the Danish steamer Danmark, from Christiania and Copenhagen, for New York. The Danmark had been abandoned by her crew. Her stern was level with the sea and her bow stood high out of the water. She was apparently sinking. The Danmark was a vessel of 2,260 tons and belonged to the Thingvalla line. The Danmark had on board when she left Christiansend for New York March 26, 650 passengers, presumably all immigrants. Including the vessel's captain, R. M. Knudsen, the crew numbered forty men the office of the agents of the steamer, Funch, Edye & Co., No. 27 South William street, New York has been thronged with people all the morning anxiously inquiring for later news of the vessel. Mr. Edye, of the firm, does not credit the report. He has cabled his London agents and sought by wire for further particulars from the Copenhagen branch of the firm.

The following letter has been sent out by the agents of the Thingvalla steamship line:

As some of the comments on the reported loss of the Danish steamer Danmark express the apprehension that this disaster may have been accompanied by heavy loss of life, we beg leave to state, for the benefit of all persons who have friends on the ill-fated boat, our belief to the contrary. When sighted by the City of Chester in latitude 45.55 north, longitude, 37.16 west the decks aft and the sails were in pieces, but the vessel was floating, and although the reporting steamer expressed the belief that she would shortly founder, this did not occur during all the time that elapsed from the hour she was first sighted until lost sight of. The Danmark was floating directly in the track of the transatlantic steamers, and we believe, beyond peradventure, that the passengers and crew were taken off some time, possibly as far back as a couple of days, before the City of Chester sighted the wreck; since the Danmark, having left Christansand on the 26th of March, should under ordinary circumstances have advanced considerably beyond the position found. If the wrecked passengers and crew had not been picked up they would naturally, even if embarked in boats and on rafts have remained in the neighborhood of the wreck, the presence of which would be much more likely to attract the passing steamers than small boats or rafts would. The City of Chester evidently did not find the slightest wreckage near the vessel, such as might be attributable to smashed or otherwise incapacitated boats, while the steamer bore no sign whatever of human life. We confidently believe, therefore, that, with the possible exception of single casualities, such as may occur during the transfer of so many people from one vessel to another, the passengers and crew of the Danmark are safe and will ere long be heard of as on board of one of the transatlantic steamers.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 85¾@86c., in store; 87¼@87½ afloat; No. 3 red, 79@80c., No. 1 red white 90c., Barley quiet and steady. Corn, No 2 42¾@42⅞; No. 2 white, 46c.; No. 3, 42½@43¾c; ungraded, mixed 41@44c; steamer mixed 42½@43¾c. Oats, No. 2 white, 33½@34c.; mixed western, 30@33c.; white western, 34@39½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 32½c. Hay, shipping 65c.; good to choice 80@95c. Eggs, western, 10@11¼c. Butter, western dairy, 12@20c.; do creamery 18@26; Elgins, 27½@28c. Cheese, dull and unsettled, western 8½@10½c. Lard, western steam, $7.25.

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 85¾@86c.; No. 3 spring wheat, 75@80c; No. 2 red, 85¾@86c. No. 3 corn, 34¼@34¼c. No. 2 oats, 25¼c. No. 2 rye, 43c. No. 2 barley, nominal. No. 1 flax seed, $1.53@1.54. Prime timothy seed, $1.30@1.33. Mess pork (per bbl) $11.85@11.90. Lard (per 100 lbs), $6.82½. Short rib sides (loose), $5.90@6. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $6.37½@6.50. Short clear sides (boxed), $6.37½@6.50. Eggs, 9½@10c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 1, hard, April, $1.01; May, $1.01½; July, $1.02; Track, $1.03; No. 1 Northern, April, 90c.; May, 90c.; July, 9⅝c.; Track 90@91c.; No, 2, Northern, April, 79c.; May, 79c.; July 80c.; Track 80@82. Flour. Patents, sacks, to local dealer, $5.70@6.20; patents to ship, sacks, car lots, $5.50@6; in barrels, $5.70@6.15; delivered at New England points, $6.35@6.85; New York points, $6.25@6.75; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.20@6.70; bakers' here $3.75@4.75; superfine, $2@3.50; red dog, sacks, $1.35@1.50; red dog, bbls, $1.60@1.70. Bran and shorts, $7.25@7.50; Corn, fair, No. 2, 30@32c. Oats, 20@28c. Barley, 20@40c. Hay wild, $3@3.50; timothy, $5.50@7. Flax $1.47, Chicago, $1.53. Feed, $11@12.

ST. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only: Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.03 bid; No. 1 Northern, 91c bid; No. 2 Northern 81c bid. Corn—No. 2, 31@33c; No. 3 sample, 31c bid. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 22c bid; No. 2 white, 26@27c; May, 29c; No. 3, 21@23c. Rye—No. 2, 41@43c. Barley—No. 2, 50c bid; No. 3, 35@45c; No. 4, 35@40c. Ground Feed—$11.50@12.50; No. 3, $13.25. Corn Meal—Unbolted, $12.50. Bran—$7.50 Hay—No. 1 upland prairie, $4.50@5; No. 1, $3.50@4.50; timothy, $7. Flax Seed—$1.44 bid. Eggs—$2.85@3 per case; ice house $1. Flour—Patents, $5.80@6; straights, $5.20@5.40; bakers' $3.75@4.25; rye, 3.50@4; buckwheat, $3. Butter—choice creamery, 20@22c; extra dairy 16@18c; roll and print choice, 10@13c; fair to medium, 10@12c; packing stock, 7@9c; grease, 3@4c. Cheese—fancy, 10@12; fine, 11c; skim, 6@7½c.

Boulanger on Trial.

When the French senate met on Friday the president read the decree constituting that body a tribunal for the trial of Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort. The procureur general, Quesnay de Beaurrenair, then read a statement setting forth the grounds upon which the constitution of the accused is based. When the reading was concluded, the senate went into executive session and the public withdrew. The trial of Gen. Boulanger and his associates was then formally begun. The senators had been requested to appear in evening dress for the occasion, The request was ignored by the members of the right, all of whom wore frock coats The members of the left were attired in evening dress and wore white cravats. The following commission has been appointed to conduct the trial of Gen. Boulanger and the other accused persons: Senator Merlin, Cazot, Cordelet, Trarieux, Munier, De Marcere, Demole, L'Avertujon, Merellet and Humbert. Assistant commissioners have also been appointed, who will replace their colleagues on the regular commission if necessary. The assistant commissioners are: Senators Garrigat, Dusolier, Develle, De Roziere and Testelin. Senator Delbreil will not attend the trial. He holds that a political body like the senate has no right to try a delegate of the people. He declares that the trial is a revolutionary measure and a defiance of universal suffrage. Senator Leon Renault will also abstain from participation in the trial. A motion from the Right, declaring that there was no ground for a judicial inquiry into the conduct of Boulanger, was rejected by a vote of 209 to 56. The senate then resolved, by a vote of 210 to 55, to proceed immediately with his trial. Thereupon the doors were reopened and the public was resumed. M. Leroyer read the decree authorizing the senate to set as a court and directed that the trial proceed. Several members of the Right refused to accept a seat on the senate commission. Marshal Conrobert in an excited speech said he would never be a party to the prosecution on such frivolous grounds of a general who had well served his country. The sitting was a stormy one. The spectators were apathetic.

A Horrible Tale of Murder.

Ellison Hatfield, one of the participants in the Hatfield-McCoy feud, who is confined in the Pike county jail in Kentucky, has made a confession to State's Attorney Lee Ferguson, "I was present," he said, "and participated in the murder of the three McCoy brothers—Tolbert, Farley and Randolph. The three brothers were taken from a school house in Logan county, West Virginia, where they had been guarded for a day and a night, and brought over the Tug river, which seperates West Virginia and Kentucky. About fifty feet from the river Carpenter tied them to a pawpaw bush and hung a lantern over their heads. Anse Hatfield then said to them: 'Boys, if you have any peace to make with your Maker you had better make it.' Tolbert and Randolph began praying, but Farley did not. However, before the boys had time to finish their prayers, John Hatfield shot Farley dead. Anse then gave order to fire, and shot as he gave the word, killing Tolbert and then emptying the contents of his revolver into the dead body. Alex Husser fired and killed Randolph McCoy. The others followed suit and all the bodies were riddled with bullets. After the boys were killed Walt Hatfield administered an oath to all of us to take the life of the first who divulged the names of any who were along."

Capt. Hatfield said that he and Tom Wallace shot Jeff McCoy after he had escaped from them. The prisoner also gave the particulars of the brutal murder of Alifera and Alvin McCoy in which he took part. Nine of the Hatfield faction on a Sunday night in January, 1888, crossed the river into Kentucky under command of Jim Vance. They surrounded the McCoy homestead, fired the house, and killed the girl as she attempted to extinguish the flames. Cap and John Hatfield both claimed that they killed Calvin McCoy, and bragged about it.

James E. McDowell was appointed register of the land office at Huron, Dakota. He is one of the Dakota colony that fought the battle of statehood last winter. He was recommended by Moody, Mathews, Mellette, and almost everybody for that matter. He stayed in Washington after the rest were gone, and did not allow the secretary to forget his application. He has his reward in the first land office appointment made in Dakota.

An interesting liquor case has just been decided at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The defendants were tried on the ordinary liquor selling indictments. The witnesses had as shown by evidence, bought cider in the defendant's restaurant. The question was whether or not cider is classed with intoxicating liquors. Judge Travers said that while cider is at first a non-intoxicant, it becomes intoxicating in course of time. Since the law prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors it prohibits the sale of cider. Judge Travers also overthrew another ingenious evasion of the law. In a shanty near Mount Pleasant a board partition had made a large room on one side and a small one on the other. A barrel was set in the partition and the customer could deposit his money and get his drinks without seeing the man in the other room. This made it possible for the customer to swear that he did not see the liquor seller and did not know who it was. The proprietor in this case is now in jail serving a sentence of four months.

MINNESOTA CULLINGS.

The News of the Week Throughout the Entire State.

It is said the loss by prairie fire in Jackson county on the 2d inst. will exceed $100,000.

Absolem Parker, who was killed by Frank Martin, his employer at Spokane Falls, was from Sauk Center, where his relatives now live.

John Weddendorf has been appointed route agent on the Omaha road between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, and leaves to take that position.

While C. Walkley's family were at supper in the town of St. Augusta in Stearns county, a thief entered the bed room and stole $100 in gold and a wheat receipt on F. Arnold from a trunk. He was discovered, but escaped through a window.

The Drake granite quarry has been looking over the ground with a view of erecting polishing shops at Sauk Rapids. The water power belonging to the Davidson estate will be used; and the shops will employ between 200 and 300 men.

J. B. Hyde's hardware store was entered by burglars at Northfield. Seven revolvers and a quantity of cutlery and plated goods were taken. The thieves also attempted to set fire to the store. No arrests.

Max Shapiil, of Brainerd the man who was convicted of selling diseased meat and fined $300, received a letter signed "The White Caps" ordering him to leave town or suffer a penalty of tar and feathers and a ride on a rail if he did not.

J. K. Knapp of Madison Lake was arrested charged with selling liquor without a license. He waived examination and was bound over. Knapp was keeping a drug store, and the alleged liquor was in the form of bitters.

Henry Koweth, Sr., died from the effects of burns received in the fire at Lake Benton, while endeavoring to save his horses. Mr. Koweth's house was not burned as reported, but his barns and stock were totally destroyed.

Several days ago, while R. E. Brown of Mankato, was making a deposit in the bank, he laid a sack containing money on the counter. The money was stolen, and Otto Dollar, who was in the bank at the time, was arrested and charged with the theft.

Frank Sobieskie, who has been a railroad employe at Austin, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He leaves a large family. He had been garnisheed for a liquor bill and had been discharged from his employment.

John Chapell, a brakemen on the Northern Pacific while coupling cars at Wadena, fell on the track. Several cars passed over his arm and shoulder. He was taken to Brainerd, where his arm will be amputated. He lives in Winona.

The trustees of the M. E. college met at Fergus Falls, and did important work. Rev. C. R. Kellerman, of that city, was appointed executive agent and accepted. Plans for the new buildings were adopted, and their erection will begin as soon as possible. The main school building will cost $20,000.

About a thousand citizens of Litchfield, headed by the Cornet band, marched to the depot escorting Col. T. C. Jewett, the newly appointed commissioner for the district of Alaska to reside at Sitka. The colonel was one of the earliest settlers and took active part in the Indian troubles of 1862.

H. T. Horton, proprietor of the Grand opera house of Rochester, has purchased the lease and good will of the Palace opera house, lately controlled by R. Milo Jocks & Son, and will hereafter, through his manager, W. H. Wright, control the amusement business of that city. The Grand in its present condition is one of the best houses in Southern Minnesota.

A man named Young caned another named Wad on the street at Sauk Center. Wad, it is claimed, ran away with Young's wife. Young traced the couple to Sauk Center. Young was found guilty of assault, but refused to pay a fine, and was sent to jail at St. Cloud. The parties are reported to be from Stillwater, and in appearance were both gentlemen of good character.

A distressing case of poisoning occurred about twenty miles north of Fergus Falls, near Lake Lula. A farmer named Moore was plowing, and his little boy and girl were in the field with him. He plowed up something like a wild parsnip, which his children washed and ate. In a little while they were taken ill and showed signs of poisoning, and the younger, a bright little boy of five, died in convulsions in a very short time. At last accounts the little girl was not dead, but still very sick.

C. J. Seeley, a brakeman on an east-bound freight train, was killed at Hastings by falling between two cars. The body was nearly cut in two at the wait. He was a sober and industrious man and formerly a conductor on an Eastern road. His home was at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he leaves a family. Seely was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, which order took charge of the remains and forwarded them to Grand Rapids for burial.

A redhot county seat war is now being waged in Murray county. Since the organization of the county, 12 years ago, Currie, located in the northern part of the county, has been the county seat. Two years ago, under an unconstitutional law, Slayton claimed it and came in the night and stole away the records, but later returned them. Slayton now wants it but in order to call an election 60 per cent of the voters of the county must sign a petition to that effect. These petitions are now being circulated, and the chances are favorable that the desired number will be secured.

S. J. Kingsley and family of Faribault were returning from Cannon City, when, at the head of the Ravine road, the horses became unmanageable and ran to Fleckenstine's brewery, where they freed themselves from the carriage, landing the driver, W. C. Kingsley, on his head and dragging him nearly 70 feet, when he became unconscious and dropped the lines. Meantime the carriage, still containing Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley and two children, crashed through a fence and went down an 18-foot bank across from the brewery. Mrs. Kingsley's nose was broken and she was badly cut under each eye. The other occupants of the carriage escaped with slight bruises.

THE FARM.

Good Pointers for Farmers.

It may do you good long as you live. Hear it: "Keep out of debt."

Take time to read and study about your work and you will accomplish more.

Don't have four or five worthless dogs that have to be fed enough to keep fifty fowls.

Good plowing is necessary, but it is not all. Good harrowing is quite as essential.

Have a supply of hard wood lumber sawed and packed away to dry for future repairs.

Don't take any chances on poor seed. The seed is a small item, the crop a big one,

A good way to save money is to save the means of making it—your implements, for instance.

If the whiffletree breaks, don't throw it into a corner. Remove the irons. They can be fitted to new wood.

The farther you are from the market the greater is your need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to animals.

By keeping the cattle off the pasture one day longer in the Spring you may keep them upon it two days longer in the Fall.

A handy thing to have is a box containing an assortment of bolts, nuts, rivets, nails, and a hammer, pinchers and cold-chisel.

The paint brush that proved to be a bargain was cleaned in turpentine each time its work was done, dried, and hung up by its handle.

Keep a few panes of window glass and a paper of tacks or some putty on hand. When the window pane is broken, don't make-shift; replace it

Switzerland produces seventeen kinds of cheese for export. The milch cattle are celebrated for uniform messes of rich milk.

It costs something like $40 a year to maintain a cow, and the profit lies in what she yields above the cost and maintenance.

The novel enterprise of raising frogs for the Boston market is about to be started at Manchester, N. H., by a New York party.

The co-operative dairies of Denmark have adopted the system of paying their patrons for their milk according to the quantity of cream contained in it.

Don't send "twenty-five cents for twenty-five useful household articles" unless you want a paper of needles, advices "The Michigan Farmer."

A thrifty farmer says 50 cents' worth of awls, punches, linen thread and shoemaker's wax, will save $10 in harness repairs in 12 months.

In fact, if there were not so many blockheads trying to farm, the question would not be so often asked, "Does farming pay?"

Don't work so hard that you won't have time to read. If you read more and profit by the experience of others you won't have to work so hard.

There are too many farms where the soil is abundantly productive, and the fields and granaries filled with abundant harvests while the home is a desert.

It is a common mistake to nearly fill the churn, and then churn for two or three hours before the butter comes—when it ought to come in from 35 to 50 minutes.

It has been casually observed that a "Miller's Trust" might be expected to advance the price of flour when ever wheat went up, and keep it up when wheat went down.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature which prohibits the clipping of manes and tails of horses in the Summer. The Chicago Times regards that a "positive cruelty to flies."

It will pay handsomely to take unusual care of the pigs, for if we mistake not hogs are going to be in greater demand, and consequently better prices will prevail than has been known for many a day. Then save the pigs.—Exchange.

Good farmers are sticklers for improving their hogs, cattle, horses, poultry, etc., but will encourage their sons and daughters in marrying any kind of two-legged scrubs.—Iowa State Register.

Prepare the soil and plant the onions at the very first opportunity in the Spring. They will stand cold and do better than they will the drouth and heat in August, and the best plan is to be ready to plant at the first opportunity.

If you have a little farm and are out of debt, don't fret and work yourself and your good wife into premature graves, for the sake of making more money. You have but one life to live and it is very brief at best.

Every farmer should give more attention to saving and retaining the fertility of his fields than even to carrying additions of manure to them, because it will profit him far more at far less cost.

The English coarse wooled breeds, says the Cultivator, including the various Downs, have been bred to produce twins, so that in many flocks it is not infrequent to have in the summer more lambs than the owner of the flock has of ewes. Breeds which do this are naturally strong and vigorous.

Experiments in feeding pigs, instituted by the Dainish Agritultural Society, go to show that skimmed milk has double the feeding value of buttermilk; that rye and barley are of about equal value, with a slight percentage in favor of rye; and that six pounds of skimmed milk have the same feeding value as one pound of rye or barley.

When the cream foams in the churn and it will not make butter, it may be, and most probably at this season is, due to too much acidity in the cream. If the milk be kept at a steady temperature of 60 or 62 degrees for two days, and the cream kept for two or three days longer at the same temperature, there should be no difficulty in churning.

A fact not to be forgotten in sheep husbandry is that while one may raise fine wool and very poor mutton, you cannot raise good mutton without raising good wool also. All authorities agree that the best fed sheep that fatten and mature in the shortest time make the best and soundest wool, so that this by-product from such sheep will always find a ready market. If we can raise mutton on the basis of making the meat pay the cost, we shall have the wool for clear profit.

Some Old Fashions Revived.

There is at present a revival of old fashions steadily going on. Popular favor has returned to many of the customs of early times and our homes are rapidly assuming an air of the past.

The old spinning wheel has returned from exile and forms a conspicuous and interesting ornament in our homes.

Quaint old tapestries, rugs and articles of furniture have been restored to deserved popularity.

There is a reason for this revival.

Our ascestors were of the substantial kind and their tastes were accordingly marked.

They looked to their personal comfort and when it was attained they stopped.

Fashion's foibles had no charm for them and in mind and person they were the equal of any people the world has yet seen.

Quick in perception and accurate in judgment, they soon detected the cause of any physical discomfort and as quickly applied the proper means for the removal of it.

Conspicuous among some of the old fashions recently revived has been the reproduction of some of our grandmother's early time home cures, which are now holding a deserved position in popular favor, under the name of Warner's Log Cabin remedies and includes a Sarsaparilla for the blood, Hops and Buchu for the stomach and system, Cough Remedy for colds, Extract for internal or external pain, Hair Tonic, Rose Cream for catarrh, Plasters and Pills.

For purity, simplicity and for their genuine beneficial properties they are unequaled and are worthy of our good old grandmothers, who first produced them.

May there be a revival, by their use, of the good health and long lives of early times!

Digging for Water.

"The gift of God!" cries the water-carrier of Cario. The traveller in the desert recalls that cry, when his water-skins are empty, and his guides scan the horizon to detect signs of water. Mr. James describes, in his narratives of travels through "The Unknown Horn of Africa," the excitement in his caravan when runners reported that the Hodayu pans were dry and sun-baked, but that water might be obtained by digging.

They had been marching nine days from the wells at Burao, and during the last three days each man had been limited to a pint of water a day. Eight men were sent as an advance guard to dig into the pans, that on its arrival the caravan might find water.

But men and camels, when they reached the pans, saw only liquid mud in the holes the sixteen hands had scooped out. Every instrument which could be worked as a spade was served out. Thirty men dug in earnest.

Within an hour twenty wells had a thin surface of dark fluid overlying liquid mud. This continued rising until some of the wells contained a foot of water. It was greedily sucked down. As soon as one well was exhausted, another was started.

The work was exciting and exhausting. The result was in one well a thin layer of oily water, in another a foot's depth of fluid.

The digging had to be conducted with care, for if the sand below the mud was exposed, it immediately sucked up every drop of water collected above it. All day and all night the well-digging was continued, until the thirst of men, camels, mules and horses had been partly satisfied.

"Never be Caution."

The old Jews and the old Scotch Highlanders had one feeling in common—a dread of suretyship. The book of Proverbs contains several warnings of the danger that lurks in a surety bond, but none are more admonishing than one uttered by a Highlander.

Donald had been tried for his life, and narrowly escaped conviction. In discharging him, the judge thought it proper to say:

"Prisoner, before yon leave the bar, I'll give you a piece of advice. You have got off this time, but if you ever come before me again, I'll be caution (surety) you'll be hanged."

"Thank you, my lord," said Donald, "for your good advice, and as I'm na ungratefu', I beg to gie your lordship a piece of advice in turn. Never be caution for onybody, for the cautioner has often to pay the penalty."

The wonderful cure by Salvation Oil of Mr. M. S. Culp, 229 George St., BALTIMORE, MD., who was for many years so prostrated with Rheumatism as to be entirely helpless has awakened wide-spread interest in this remedy. It costs only 25 cts.

"If the heart of a man is depressed with cares and suffering, the mist is dispelled when the bottle appears." Not a bottle of spirits, oh no! but a small vial of that invaluable compound known to civilization as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which will cure a cough or cold immediately.

Gen. Edward Hatch of the United States army is dead.

W. H. Worthington, editor of the "Patrons of Husbandry," published at Columbus, Mass., writes under date of Feb., 25, 1882: "Your great remedy Allen's Lung Balsam, I have used in my family for fifteen years for coughs and colds, and know it to be the best." 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

Ex-President Cleveland was elected a member of the Manhattan club.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

J. S. Eshleman, mayor of Grand Forks, N. D., died at Hot Springs.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Don't Get Caught

This Spring, as you may have been before, with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a regulating and general spring medicine. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

"My son was afflicted with the worst type of scrofula, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. To-day he is sound and well, notwithstanding it was said there was not enough medicine in Illinois to effect a cure." J. CHRISTIAN, Illipolis, Ill.

N. B. If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A fatal shooting affray occurred at Flat Head lake, Montana, the result of a land dispute. Hawkes and Fortin, two settlers, claimed some ground. Fortin occupied the land and was ordered off by Hawkes. He refused to go unless by legal process. The parties met and had a dispute about the matter, when Hawkes began firing at Fortin, hitting him in the hand and body and in the back as he was trying to escape. The wounds proved fatal. Hawkes was arrrested.

DR. T. HEMAN BREHEMER, an eminent German authority, says: "Consumption is always due to deficient nutrition of the lungs, caused by bad blood." At the Brompton Hospital for consumptives, London, England, a statement has been published that 52 per cent. of the patients of that institution have unsuspected kidney disorder. This explains why the proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure claim that they have received many testimonials which they have not published because of the incredulity with which they would be received were it claimed that Warner's Safe Cure cures consumption. But the fact is that if your kidneys be cured and put in a healthy condition they expel the uric acid and poisonous waste matter, and prevent the irritation of the delicate substances of the lungs, thereby removing the cause. When the effect is removed the symptom of kidney disease, which is called consumption, disappears, and with it the irritation, which caused it.

The Milwaukee road will not reduce wages at present.

ST. JACOBS OIL
FOR NEURALGIA.

Neuralgia and Paralysis--Nov., 1880--Cured.
Springfield, Tenn.
My wife suffered 18 months with neuralgia and paralysis. I had to move her in bed, and could find no relief. By the time she had used two-thirds of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil she could walk.
JOS. P. MURPHY.

From Same 6 Years Later--Permanent Cure.
Springfield, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1886.
My wife was paralyzed and could not walk a step. Before I used a bottle St. Jacobs Oil she was about the house. She is now entirely well; does all the house work and milking too. JOS. P. MURPHY.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

Try a 25c. Bottle
For Coughs & Colds.

At this season of the year, when Coughs and Colds are prevalent, provide yourself with a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, a good, reliable medicine.

Keep it in your medicine chest and use it at the commencement of the attack. A dose in time will save more than nine, oftentimes it saves a life.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

The last place in the world for a man to economize is in buying a COUGH MEDICINE. Yet there are many who will go to their druggist, and, instead of asking for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, the best remedy he has in his store, they will take anything at all (if it is only cheap) that may be offered. These same people would exercise more care and thought while buying bread and butter for their families, when different qualities are to be had, and would always take the best. Ought they not, when life and death is at stake, exercise at least as much care?

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.
It Contains no Opium in any Form.
All Druggists sell it at 25c. 50c., $1.00 a bottle

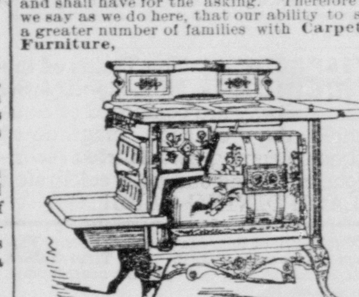
$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

BABY CARRIAGES C.O.D. One of more at Wholesale Prices. L. G. SPENCER'S Factory, 221 W. Madison St., CHICAGO.

MONEY at 8% on Farms
A. N. ELLIOTT 41. E. 4th. St Paul Minn.

I CURE FITS!
I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return. I mean a radical cure. I have made FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for treatise and Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P. O. H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 Pearl St., N.Y.

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CASINO!
We Come to You
Not as Strangers,
For our Reputation as the
LEADING
LIBERAL HOUSEFURNISHERS
Of the West is firmly established, but as business men who have that which the people want and shall have for the asking. Therefore when we say as we do here, that our ability to supply a greater number of families with Carpetings, Furniture,



Stoves and Ranges, than is possible for any other House. The people can and will rely upon our statement. The American people like Stability and the "New England" exactly fills the bill. This Spring finds us in excellent trim, our entire establishment is full to the roof with thousands and thousands of dollars worth of Household goods of every description, and we take this means of reminding our friends that we are still at their service.

Those that desire to wholly or partially furnish their Homes, but have not sufficient means to pay in full should write us for terms.

Those who want Catalogue of Furniture. Samples of Carpeting should write us stating as nearly as possible what is wanted. Remember that we allow freight for 100 miles—Special Bargains excepted. Write us. Write us.

NEW ENGLAND
Furniture & Carpet Co.
THE LIBERAL
HOUSE FURNISHERS.
Old Casino Rink Building, Cor. Sixth St. and First Ave. South.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Open Every Saturday Evening till 9 O'clock.



All styles WELL DRILLS, Hydraulic and Jetting, and Supplies and Wind Mills manufactured by F. C. Austin Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Address for particulars and Catalog, General Ag'ts for Dak. and Minn.,
ROGERS & ORDWAY, ST. PAUL, MINN.



PEARCE'S IMPROVED CAHOON'S
BROADCAST SEED SOWER
Sows all kinds of grain and cleaned grass seed; does better work than can be done by any other means whatever. Ten acres of wheat have been sown in one hour with it. Saves its cost with less than one day's use. Saves seed. Any one can operate it. Price only $5. Send for descriptive circular.
GOULDS, AUSTIN & CALDWELL CO., Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS $80,000,000 for Soldiers, Sailors, their widows or parents. PENSIONS INCREASED. Discharges procured. No pension, NO FEE. Latest law, pamphlet Free! PATRICK O'FARRELL, Att'y, Washington, D.C.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

Exhibitors' tickets of admission to the Paris Exposition will have their photographs affixed to the pasteboard to prevent transferring them.

Considerable attention is being paid to crossing buffalo bulls with the domestic cow. The result is seen in a finer quality of hair and meat.

It is surprising to be told that Boston is the greatest market in the United States for the sale of lottery tickets.

A gentleman of Americus, Ga., owns a jug which has carried liquor for his family for over 100 years. This is perhaps the oldest "growler" in the country.

A Kentucky man while digging a rabbit out of a hole came across a keg of whiskey a hundred years old. This incident will enormously stimulate rabbit hunting in Kentucky.

"A superior house parlor maid who can teach elementary music" and "a plain cook, under 25, who knows short hand," were advertised for in a recent issue of an English paper.

The simplest way to fumigate a room is to heat an iron shovel very hot, and then pour vinegar upon it, drop by drop. The steam arizing from this is a disinfectant. Doors or windows should be opened that it may escape.

A Mr. Sweeney, of Cummings, Ga., has some extra smart stock. He says that one day recently one of their hogs slipped up on a large hen hawk that was devouring a chicken and caught and killed it. At another time a cow ran down and caught a rabbit.

The Boston Herald printed in a recent issue pictures a group of French Canadian Fall River, Mass., weavers living in a three room tenement. In the group were 12 grown persons. In some French Canadian families 20 persons live in three rooms in that city.

Many butterflies see but a single Spring. The egg hatches, the caterpillar develops, the butterfly takes wings, couples, lays eggs, and dies. The egg passes though the Winter, and in the following year gives a new generation, which will live neither a longer nor a shorter length of time.

Upper Stratford, Conn., has a hermit. He is a young man, and, according to accounts, began the life of a recluse because of a disappointment in love. He lives in a cave dug beneath a large rock, and his only companion is a mink which he has trained to obey his commands.

A Connecticut hunter had an encounter on one of the mountains of the Blue Hills range, with a strange-looking animal, which he finally shot and killed. It proved to be a young Canada lynx, measuring three and a half feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. One of these animals has not been seen before in Connecticut for years.

At Americus, Ga., J. Mize's daughter awoke him saying that she had been dreaming that the kitchen was on fire. It was a lucky dream, for Mr. Mize got up and found seven or eight panels of his fence was burned, having caught from an ash-barrel, and the flames were making rapid progress toward the house. In ten minutes the house would have been in flames.

A gentleman in Albany made a purchase in a drug store a few days ago. The clerk tied up the package and inadvertently neglected to cut off the twine. The purchaser carelessly put the package in an inside coat pocket and left the store. He had gone nearly a block when a passer-by noticed the string trailing behind him. He had unwound nearly a ball of twine without knowing it.

A novel branch of learning has been introduced into the higher grades of the public schools of New Haven. It consists of a bulletin board, upon which are pasted each day clippings of important home and foreign news taken from the newspaper. Special attention is given to matters brought up in connection with the study of history or geography. The pupils take a great interest in the "bulletin," and vie with one another in bringing the greatest number of items which are suitable to be pasted.

In 1880 some 30 young women in Berlin started an Old Maids' Club, with a provision for a fine of 1,000 marks upon everyone who married. The club was a success, but suddenly an epidemic of marriage set in and at the annual meeting this year only one member was left, and she felt herself called upon to dispose of 28,000 marks, the accumulation of the fines paid by the former members. She took the advice of the ex-members and it was decided that half the sum should go to a hospital and that the solitary old maid should have the rest for herself.

A gentleman of Americus, Ga., was bragging of having the best wife in the State. He says that in the ten years he has been married she has never asked him for a dollar. He never gave her a dress, $5, nor anything. He generally borrows money from her, and she makes more than he does, yet he is a merchant. She sells all home products, such as meat, lard, chickens, wood, hay, ect., and beats his store. He does not buy anything but sugar, coffee and a little rice, as he has everything else to sell off at his place. He says she is above all price to him.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Very Latest Associated Press Telegrams in a Condensed Form.

From Washington.

It is reported that the president contemplates taking the whole south front, first floor of the state department building for his executives offices and establishing routine office hours there. Such a plan would give the president of the United States a privilage which the humblest employes of the government have, but which the chief executive does not possess—the right to enjoy his own home. The clerks in some of the smallest divisions of the state department have more room and more conveniences than the clerks at the executive mansion.

Congressman W. W. Phelps, ex-Minister Kasson and George H. Bates, the United States delegates to the Samoan commission, accompanied by Lieut. Parker, ex-Consul General Harold M. Sewall and Messenger John Butler, left for Berlin by the Umbria a few days ago. Two hours before their departure a special messenger from the state department handed Mr. Phelps a large envelope bearing several great red seals. The messenger had gone from Washington by the night express and the envelope he carried contained the official instructions to the Samoan commissioners.

The United States grand jury at Port Townsend, W. T., have found twenty-five indictments against William Harnard, ex-special deputy collector; eleven against Herbert F. Beecher, ex-treasury agent, and twelve against Quincy A. Brooks, for stealing from the government. Records and accounts have been thoroughly overhauled and presented to the grand jury for the first time in many years, by government officials specially sent out from Washington by the department to make personal investigation of the many charges preferred by press and public.

The president has made the following appointments: Thomas B. Coulter of Ohio, auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department: Thomas Wyman of Custer county, Mont., agent for the Indians of the Crow agency in Montana. Max Bracht, collector of customs of Alaska. James F. Stuart of Chicago has been appointed a postoffice inspector, with headquarters at Chicago. Postmaster General Wanamaker has appointed Estes G. Rathbone of Hamilton Ohio, chief postoffice inspector. Secretary Noble has appointed Edward M. Dawson of Maryland chief clerk of the interior department, vice George A. Howard of Tennessee, resigned. Mr. Dawson was chief of the miscellaneous division, secretary's office. He has been in the interior department for over twenty years. In the department of agriculture these appointments have been made; Watson Pickrell, Pickrell, Neb., agent bureau of animal industry; Charles F. Curtis, Iowa, state agent for Iowa; George Vasey, Washington Territory, special agent.

Record of Casualties.

Later reports of the fire in Mulford, Bracken county, Ky., put the loss at $100,000, with insurance next to nothing. Twenty-three business houses were destroyed. The village is Mulford, and not Milton, as sent by misinformation.

A special from Elmwood says Peter McGoff was found lying dead across his wife's grave at an early hour one morning. He was very despondent during her illness, and said if she died he would kill himself. When found he was lying face downward on the fresh earth of the grave, with his hands clutched full of dead grass. He had taken poison.

Redfield, South Dakota had a bad fire, half a dozen buildings having been destroyed. Thomas drake, an attorney, had sleeping rooms over the postoffice and was not awakened until the building was well on fire. He dashed down the burning steps, and was seriously burned about the face and the exposed parts of his body. When leaving the room he had a bag of gold in his hand containing $140, which he dropped as the flames struck him. A Mr. Billings was run over by a hook and ladder wagon and seriously hurt.

A freight train was running from Du Quoin, Ill., at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The track was clear ahead, when suddenly the roadbed sank and the engineer and fireman felt themselves rapidly dropping below the surface. They jumped and escaped. The entire train went down a distance of ten feet and a terrific wreck followed, every car and the engine being completely smashed. As soon as the train men could recover they learned that the train was over Marsh's coal mine, which had caved in. For 100 feet the track sank ten feet. Sam Patten, a brakeman, was badly hurt.

Personal Mention.

Gov. White of Montana, issued his proclamation calling a special election to be held May 14, prox., for the choice of members of the constitutional convention, which will meet on May 14. The proclamation is issued in accordance with the provisions of the omnibus bill, admitting Montana as a state.

Jay F. Durham, a popular Washington newspaper man, also well known in St. Paul, has turned up at Washington after a short absence with a new wife. He was married to Miss Daisy Irwin of Mobile, Ala., at the residence of a friend of the bride at Newport, Ky. There is said to be a flavor of romance about the wedding. Miss Irwin was a prominent society belle.

Crimes and Criminals.

It is understood that the liabilities of John Jackson, who committed suicide at St. Louis will reach $600,000, and that his family will be left virtually penniless. It was also stated that the elevator company had overdrawn, but the shortage has since been made up.

Bill Ryan, the Missouri train robber and associate of Jesse James, was released from the penitentiary of Missouri. He was sentenced for twenty-five years for complicity in the Glendale train robbery on the Chicago & Alton road in October, 1879, but Gov. Morehouse, a short time before his retirement from office, commuted his sentence to seven and a half years. Ryan has been a good prisoner.

Dr. J. R. Gyles, aged sixty-five years, for forty years a physician committed suicide by taking strychnine. His wife was in the room while he was mixing the potion and he asked her to drink some of it, not saying what it was. She thought it was magnesia, but said she did not need any. He had evidently intended that his wife should die with him. He had suffered from melancholia for the past few years owing to financial and professional troubles.

Sheriff McFarland and Constable Morse, of Walla Walla, Ore., in pursuit of two men charged with burglary at Prescott, overtook them about nine miles east of Wallula and ordered them to throw up their hands. The men fired on the officers, and the officers returned the fire and killed one. The dead man is named Tom Williams. They arrested the other man, named Dave Murphy. Williams' pistol was a self-cocker, and it refused to revolve when he tried to shoot. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the action of the officers was justifiable.

Officials from West Virginia left Grand Forks, N. D., for Weston with Richard Dowell, charged with the murder of Woods in 1876. The sheriff arrived and identified the prisoner. Dowell was known as James Shelton and claims that is his proper name and that he never was in Weston and does not know any one there. Officers say they will take him back, but did not say positively that he is the man. Dowell has had no counsel since arrested, and says if friends could come they would identify him as Shelton.

A big fight is brewing between the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific roads. The recent notice of a reduction in passenger rates to competitive territory in the far Northwest was only a straw indicating the direction of the trouble. About a year ago these companies entered into a compact dividing up the territory embracing Western Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory, and both companies agreed to jointly guarantee 6 per cent on the stock of the Oregon Railway and navigation company, which operates a line of steamers in the Northwest. The Union Pacific, it appears, got the worst of the trade.

The libel suit just brought in New York by ex-Gov. John Schuyler Crosby against Russell B. Harrison creates a good deal of talk at Helena, where the principals are well known. Leslie Sulgrove, who was editor of the Montana Live Stock Journal at the time the alleged libelous article was published, was interviewed. He says that the article was written by I. D. McCutcheon, a lawyer of Helena, and formerly secretary of the territory, and that it was given to him by Russell B. Harrison himself with orders to print it. After it appeared Sulgrove sent a copy to Crosby and also denied responsibility therefor. Sulgrove is now librarian of the Helena public library and his action in this matter has created prejudice that threatens his position.

An important decision was rendered at Marshalltown, in the case of Merrill vs. Packer. The suit was on one of the famous Bohemian oats notes. The defendant, alleged that the notes and contract were part of a gambling transaction and consequently void. After being out all night the jury returned a verdict for the defendant, holding that the note was void. The case will be appealed. The Bohemian oats scheme was worked in some sections of Iowa quite extensively. The purchasers gave notes for $10 a bushel for all the oats, the sellers contracting to procure other purchasers for all the buyers could raise at the some price. The last legislature passed a law prohibiting such transactions, and after the bill had passed both houses an unsuccessful attempt was made by the clerk of the executive council to steal it.

Masked men invaded the house of Christian Yonder, near Meyersdale, Somerset County, Pa., and spent several hours torturing the old man, who was infirm and ill. They hanged him to a hook, took him down and hanged him up as though he were an old coat, and then secured $186 and left, taking two of his best horses. The horses have since been recovered at Pinkerton tunnel. At the time of the robbery and cruelty there were five persons in the house, a hired man and two servant girls, besides Mr. and Mrs. Yonder. A neighbor gained an entrance, and on the floor were the old man, his wife, the two girls all bound and gagged. It is probable that the old man was tortured to compel him to disclose the whereabouts of his money, and that they were all gagged and tied to aid the ruffians to make good their escape.

Laura Granis, a seventeen-year-old girl, went to Binghampton, N. Y., and secured employment in a factory. She was bright and attractive and soon had several suitors. John B. Smith, several years her senior, succeeded in winning her affections and married her. The girl's father became suspicious of his son-in-law, and an investigation showed that Smith had been twice before married, and that both his former wives were living. Granis ordered Smith to leave the house and never attempt to see Laura again. That night Smith found Laura alone, and pointing a revolver at her head compelled her to leave her home with him. The couple walked the entire distance of twenty-four miles from Ninevah to Binghampton, when she was at once taken to a house in the outskirts, where she was kept concealed for three days. There she was found by a detective and restored to her father. She is completely prostrated by her terrible experience. Smith cannot be found.

An untamed Colorado cowboy on a spirited horse dashed down Cleveland avenue at Grover, Cal., until opposite the Commercial bank. Here he dismounted, entered the establishment and walked directly to the window of Cashier C. C. Smith. Pulling out a six-shooter, he swept the inclosure inside the desks and politely asked the cashier to hand out all the cash on hand. There was $700 on the counter. Smith counted out $500 in gold and bills which he handed the cowboy, who was profuse in thanks. Seeing a Winchester rifle under the bookkeeper's desk, the robber demanded it and the weapon was handed out butt first as he ordered. Then the cowboy backed to the door and, leaning the Winchester against the outer wall, placed his revolver in its holster, leaped into his saddle, and was off. Smith reached the walk as soon as possible, and, grasping the Winchester, commenced firing at the rapidly moving horseman. The cowboy ducked and yelled at every one of the ten shots. A posse of twelve men started in pursuit of the fugitive. The chase was exciting, but no one was injured, though twenty shots were fired.

Among the latest items from the Indian Territory is one, a bloody tragedy, a few days ago in the western part of the Oklahoma between two men from Kiowa, Kan., and two men from Texas for the possession of a claim. Guns were used freely, and one of the Kiowa men was killed and a Texan mortally wounded. The other two called a truce, and placing their wounded comrades in a wagon started for a neighboring ranch. Before they reached it the fight was renewed, and the entire part was discovered later by some cowboys stretched out on the prairie. The Topeka & Santa Fe railroad now has 487 freight cars on their side tracks at the yards at Arkansas City, Kan. which are being loaded with implements, household goods, merchandise and houses, framed and ready to be put up. The agent at that point said to-day: "I can move 1,000 cars of freight and 5,000 passengers in twelve hours." Gen. Merritt, at Fort Leavenworth, has issued orders to the military officers in the territory to permit boomers to cross the Cherokee outlet in time to reach the Oklahoma line on the 22nd, the date set for the opening of the territory by the president's proclaimation.

From Foreign Lands.

Advices from Hayti by the steamer Delta, state that heavy fighting took place March 29 between St. Marc and Gonaives, and that on the same day great damage was done by an earthquake at Port de Paix many houses being wrecked and several persons injured. No lives were lost, however.

Still there is no news of the 700 passengers and crew of the waterlogged and possibly sunken steamship Danmark. Nevertheless, the agents continue to hope, though they have nothing more to base their hopes on that some sailing vessel has picked the people off the Danmark and has landed them at the Azores.

None of the vessels which arrived in New York brought any news of the passengers of the abandoned steamer Danmark. The Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, and La Champagne, from Havre, both reported heavy weather. The Amsterdam passed the spot where the City of Chester had the day before sighted the Danmark, but nothing was then visible. The steamer Servia and Polaria, from Hamburg, arrived off quarintine. Neither brings any news of the Danmark, though they followed about the same course that the Denmark took. They experienced reasonably good weather. The agents of the Thingvalla line hope that the Helvetia or Servia, which are expected will bring the Danmark's passengers. It is also possible that some ship has picked up the Danmark's people and made for the Azores, 450 miles from the locality where the Danmark is supposed to have become disabled. There is no telegraphic communication with the Azores.

General News Items.

The corporations composing the sugar trust assign their property to individuals with the object of escaping prosecution.

The St. Paul council decides that Tom Lowry must run the street cars or surrender his character.

The jury in the "Q" dynamite case returned a verdict of guilty at Geneva, Ill., fixing the punishment of Broderick at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, and imposing a fine of $500 on Godding. A motion for a new trial was entered by the defense. The defendants seemed to be satisfied with the verdict.

It was reported in Chicago that the Standard Oil monopoly has just completed one of the biggest deals on record. For two years the company has been quietly securing property in Ohio, and has now $7,000,000 invested there. The Standard will abandon the Pennsylvania fields for those of Ohio. The consummation of the scheme means the revolution of the oil business.

At Luther, Mich., a piece of bread lodged in Job Brewer's throat and he soon became unconscious. Mrs. Brewer at once poured several dippers of water down his throat. The bread became sufficiently softened and had apparently slid down into Brewer's stomach, but by that time he was nearly drowned by the water. Mrs. Brewer heroically persevered, however, and by rolling her husband over a barrel and then substituting artificial respiration for the natural that was lacking, soon had Job on his feet. He had come very near to death twice in an hour but his brave wife saved him.

Probable Trouble Ahead.

The publication in a Winnipeg paper of a dispatch from Duck Lake announcing that Gabriel Dumont, the late Louis Riel's lieutenant in the Northwest rebellion, was again in the Saskatchewan district holding meetings, caused quite a commotion in Manitoba. It was known that Dumont had gone north, but while in this district he showed no disposition to resume his agitating tactics. There may yet be serious trouble on the Saskatchewan this season if the people do not recieve the railways promised them by the dominion government. A Pioneer Press correspondent received information from a Prince Albert merchant who is in the city purchasing supplies, that people up there were ready to take up their rifles again if needed, because they claim that the dominion government have broken faith with them on the railway question. Strong deputations were sent to Ottawa last year and promises made in writing by Sir John McDonaly, Hon. M. Pope, late minister of railways and Dewdney, minister of interior, that railway would reach them this year, while now latest advices from Ottawa stated that no grant would be given to any Northwest road during the present session of parliament. Referring to the meeting being held by Dumont, a Winnipeg paper says:

It was just such a meeting as that at Duck Lake the other day which proved the precursor of the Saskatchewan rebellion of 1885. Riel is dead, but the bolder, abler Dumont lives. If there be any grievances to redress, let the government see to it that they be redressed now. The Ottawa authorities should know by this time how fatal it is to procrastinate. We want no more rebellions in the Northwest. The monument opposite the Winnipeg city hall is an eloquent, if speechless, protest against the wicked which alone could make another possible.

STREET CAR STRIKE.

Not a Horse Car Running in St. Paul or Minneapolis—A Thousand Men Standing out.

The street car drivers of St. Paul and Minneapolis, numbering over a thousand men, are out on a strike, and not a car is running, except on the cable lines of St. Paul. The street car company reduced the wages of drivers from seventeen cents to fifteen cents an hour, and in addition thereto demanded that the men should sign a paper pledging themselves not to join any labor union or association. The sympathies of the public seem to be almost entirely on the part of the men.

IN MINNEAPOLIS.

The company and the police attempted to run the cars, and while doing so, this incident occurred:

As this car, the third one, pulled out from the barn, and the second one, which made the round trip, moved away from the barn, a lady of rather slender form, wearing a neat black hat and a plush cloak, stepped from the outside of the crowd and quickly mounted the car. She had hardly taken a standing position beside the stout young fellow who drove before she began her mission. She was Mrs. McCurdy, the young wife of a driver who was among the strikers, but who was not at the barn at the time his wife boarded the car. The lady paid no attention to any one but the driver. She stood close to him, and she used her right hand in gesture.

I came in here to ask you not to drive this car. Will you not leave and be an honorable man?

The driver announced that if he left the car somebody else would gladly take his place.

"I appeal to you, young man, as a wife and mother, if you have any respect for honest workingmen, who are simply asking what is right, not to take this car any farther. I beg of you not to work against these men. I beg of you in the name of humanity not to work in the place of a man who is striking to keep himself from starvation. I am the wife of a striker. My poor husband has worked night and day for the company, and what he got was hardly enough to keep his little family. If you have one spark of manhood, if you have a wife and children whom you respect, you will not be the servant of a man who is trying to crush the men. I am going to stay with you and keep you company. I don't know that this is just the thing for a lady to do, but I could not help it. I will behave myself and not say anything that is wrong or unladylike. But I do hope my appeal will touch a tender spot in you and that you will not continue to drive."

The lady's earnestness attracted much attention along the avenue. She continued to petition the driver until Eighth street was reached. She looked into the face of the driver, but saw no sympathetic responses, and after her effort she appeared to feel discouraged. She turned to a PIONEER PRESS reporter and asked if there was a conductor on the car. The conductor was pointed out, and Mrs. McCurdy stepped down upon the side platform and reached from post to post as she passed to the rear of the car.

"Are you the conductor?" she asked in a sorrowful tone.

"Yes, I am," replied the silent, stoical man who faced the front and leaned against the near railing.

"Well, sir, I beg of you not to work in the places of the strikers. It is a strike for justice upon the part of the poor men who have been trying to support families upon low wages. Will you not heed my appeal? Have you no honor? Have you no respect for home?"

"I have no argument to make with you," replied the conductor, whose name is W. F. La Dieu, and who did not appear to be in the least affected by the woman's appeal.

"You can have no argument," she quickly replied. "There is no argument for a man in your position to offer."

"What will you take and let me alone? I will give you 50 cents if you will keep quiet," said the conductor.

"I am not to be bought off," said Mrs. McCurdy. "I would not work against my fellows for $5,000. I certainly would not work for $5 or $10 as you are doing."

"This is a free country," continued La Dieu, "and men can do as they please. I have been around a good deal, and there are thousands of men who would be glad to take this place."

"I suppose there are," said the lady.

"I am instructed to collect fares," said the conductor, "and if you are going to ride you will have to pay."

"I have a nickel that I will give for the privilege of riding with so unusual a sort of man," and she pulled out her slender pocketbook.

A reporter paid the lady's fare, and she turned to the scribe and said:

I thank you, sir. I cannot touch this man's heart. I am the wife of a man who has driven for about five months. We live upstairs at 2419 Fifth avenue south. I have not always been in poor circumstances. We lost all by fire. My husband attended the Wisconsin state university for five years. He is capable of filling almost any position, but had to accept a position as driver.

The woman stood up while the car made the trip to First avenue north and return. She felt that her work had not been a success, and as she left the car at the barn she looked discouraged. A few gentlemen handed her a small sum of money as she started for home.

IN ST. PAUL

The street car men are confident that they will win the fight, and the meeting which they held at the united labor headquarters on East Seventh street last evening was of a most enthusiastic character. J. A. Johnson, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, presided, and numerous speeches were made by the striking drivers, urging all to stand together and success was assured. The committee that waited on President Lowry reported their chilly reception, stating that he absolutely refused their proposition to submit the question to arbitration. Having failed to secure a settlement of the difficulty in this peaceable manner, they were compelled to take more extreme measures and order the men to quit work during the afternoon. This step was taken as a last resort, their desire being to avoid any inconvenience to the public. When a fair offer of arbitration was declined in the most decided manner, nothing else could be done. Miss Eva McDonald, of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly, was present, and urged the strikers to stand firm and their cause would triumph. She declared that the reports that the strikers in Minneapolis had been the cause of the trouble there were false, as all the disturbance was caused by outsiders, who are always ready to take advantage of such occasions to make trouble.

The trades and labor assembly held a meeting at the same hour in an adjoining hall, President James Coughlin in the chair, and after listening to a statement of the case made by the officers of the street car men's union, passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The street railway company of Minneapolis and St. Paul reduced the wages of its employes to a point that affords them scarcely a bare subsistence; and

Whereas, Said reduction does not appear to affect the high salaries of officials or office employes; and

Whereas, The excuse given for the action on the part of the company is that the profits during the past year have been too small, while during the winter of 1887-8 they could just pay expenses, when it cost them "$10,000 per month to keep the snow off the tracks," according to the statement of one of the officials at the time, and in the financial statement of the company published in yesterday's papers they show that the entire Minneapolis system is bonded for three times its actual cost, thereby proving themselves guilty of the most flagrant criminal conspiracy; and

Whereas, The company entered into a contract with their Minneapolis employes on May 18, 1888, to continue one year from date, every provision of which has been flagrantly violated by the company, and they now insist on employes signing an iron-clad agreement to the effect that they will renounce all allegiance to labor organizations; and

Whereas, The employes in both cities have refused to submit, and quit work, and the company has refused every offer to arbitrate, thereby showing a determination to deprive their employes of their independence and manhood and break up their organizations; therefore

Resolved, That the trades and labor assembly of St. Paul, representing the various labor organizations of the city, condemn the conduct of the company as unworthy the toleration of a free people; that we promise the street railway employes of both cities our hearty support and co-operation, morally and financially, trusting that their conduct will be manly and that no attempt will be made to resort to violence.

These resolutions were presented to the street car men's meeting, and their spirit was heartily endorsed. The following resolution was then adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the employes of the St. Paul Street Railway company, realizing that our position has been forced upon us by necessity, and appreciating the inconvenience which a walk-out causes to the traveling public, unanimously hold ourselves in readiness now, as in the past, to submit our grievance to arbitration, and thus provide for an equitable adjustment of this difficulty.

The meeting also appointed committees from drivers on the various lines to visit the barns and use moral suasion to induce any new men engaged to take out cars not to work. They were instructed not to use any violence whatever and to avoid all intemperate or bad language in their efforts. These committees will visit the different barns this morning, as it is expected the company will make an effort to start out some cars.

An Ocean Steamer Disaster.

The Inman line steamer City of Chester, Capt. Bond, from New York April 2 for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown, April 12. She reports that on April 8 in latitude 46 north, longitude 37 west, she passed the Danish steamer Danmark, from Christiania and Copenhagen, for New York. The Danmark had been abandoned by her crew. Her stern was level with the sea and her bow stood high out of the water. She was apparently sinking. The Danmark was a vessel of 2,260 tons and belonged to the Thingvalla line. The Danmark had on board when she left Christiansend for New York March 26, 650 passengers, presumably all immigrants. Including the vessel's captain, R. M. Knudsen, the crew numbered forty men the office of the agents of the steamer, Funch, Edye & Co., No. 27 South William street, New York has been thronged with people all the morning anxiously inquiring for later news of the vessel. Mr. Edye, of the firm, does not credit the report. He has cabled his London agents and sought by wire for further particulars from the Copenhagen branch of the firm.

The following letter has been sent out by the agents of the Thingvalla steamship line:

As some of the comments on the reported loss of the Danish steamer Danmark express the apprehension that this disaster may have been accompanied by heavy loss of life, we beg leave to state, for the benefit of all persons who have friends on the ill-fated boat, our belief to the contrary. When sighted by the City of Chester in latitude 45.55 north, longitude, 37.16 west the decks aft and the sails were in pieces, but the vessel was floating, and although the reporting steamer expressed the belief that she would shortly founder, this did not occur during all the time that elapsed from the hour she was first sighted until lost sight of. The Danmark was floating directly in the track of the transatlantic steamers, and we believe, beyond peradventure, that the passengers and crew were taken off some time, possibly as far back as a couple of days, before the City of Chester sighted the wreck, since the Danmark, having left Christansand on the 26th of March, should under ordinary circumstances have advanced considerably beyond the position found. If the wrecked passengers and crew had not been picked up they would naturally, even if embarked in boats and on rafts have remained in the neighborhood of the wreck, the presence of which would be much more likely to attract the passing steamers than small boats or rafts would. The City of Chester evidently did not find the slightest wreckage near the vessel, such as might be attributable to smashed or otherwise incapacitated boats, while the steamer bore no sign whatever of human life. We confidently believe, therefore, that, with the possible exception of single casualities, such as may occur during the transfer of so many people from one vessel to another, the passengers and crew of the Danmark are safe and will ere long be heard of as on board of one of the transatlantic steamers.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2 red, 85¾@86c., in store; 87¼@87½ afloat; No. 3 red, 79@80c.; No. 1 red 98c.; No. 1 white 90c., Barley quiet and steady. Corn, No. 2 42¾@42⅞; No. 2 white, 46c.; No. 3, 42½@43¾c; ungraded, mixed 41@44c; steamer mixed 42½@43¾c. Oats, No. 2 white, 33½@34c.; mixed western, 30@33c.; white western, 34@39½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 32½c. Hay, shipping 65c.; good to choice 80@95c. Eggs, western, 10@11¾c. Butter, western dairy, 12@20c.; do creamery 18@26; Elgins, 27½@28c. Cheese, dull and unsettled, western 8½@10½c. Lard, western steam, $7.25.

CHICAGO.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 85¾@86c.; No. 3 spring wheat, 75@80c; No. 2 red, 85¾@86c. No. 3 corn, 34⅛@34¼c. No. 2 oats, 25¼c. No. 2 rye, 43c. No. 2 barley, nominal. No. 1 flax seed, $1.53@1.54. Prime timothy seed, $1.30@1.33. Mess pork (per bbl) $11.85@11.90. Lard (per 100 lbs), $6.82½. Short rib sides (loose), $5.90@6. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $6.37½@6.50. Short clear sides (boxed), $6.37½@6.50. Eggs, 9½@10c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 1, hard, April, $1.01; May, $1.01½; July, $1.02; Track, $1.03; No. 1, Northern, April, 90c.; May, 90c.; July, 91c.; Track 90@91c.; No. 2, Northern, April, 79c.; May, 79c.; July 80c.; Track 80@82. Flour. Patents, sacks, to local dealer, $5.70@6.20; patents to ship, sacks, car lots, $5.50@6; in barrels, $5.70@6.15; delivered at New England points, $6.35@6.85; New York points, $6.25@6.75; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.20@6.70; bakers' here $3.75@4.75; superfine, $2@3.50; red dog, sacks, $1.35@1.50; red dog, bbls, $1.60@1.70. Bran and shorts, $7.25@7.50; Corn, fair, No. 2, 30@32c. Oats, 20@28c. Barley, 20@40c. Hay wild, $3@3.50; timothy, $5.50@7. Flax $1.47, Chicago, $1.53. Feed, $11@12.

ST. PAUL.

Prices on incoming trains only: Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.03 bid; No. 1 Northern, 91c bid; No. 2 Northern 81c bid. Corn—No. 2, 31@33c; No. 3 sample, 31c bid. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 22c bid; No. 2 white, 26@27c; May, 29c; No. 3, 21@23c. Rye—No. 2, 41@43c. Barley—No. 2, 50c bid; No. 3, 35@45c; No. 4, 35@40c. Ground Feed—$11.50@12.50; No. 3, $13.25. Corn Meal—Unbolted, $12.50. Bran—$7.50 Hay—No. 1 upland prairie, $4.50@5; No. 1, $3.50@4.50; timothy, $7. Flax Seed—$1.44 bid. Eggs—$2.85@3 per case; ice house $1. Flour—Patents, $5.80@6; straights, $5.20@5.40; bakers' $3.75@4.25; rye, 3.50@4; buckwheat, $3. Butter—choice creamery, 20@22c; extra dairy 16@18c; roll and print choice, 10@13c; fair to medium, 10@12c; packing stock, 7@9c; grease, 3@4c. Cheese—fancy, 10@12; fine, 11c; skim, 6@7½c.

Boulanger on Trial.

When the French senate met on Friday the president read the decree constituting that body a tribunal for the trial of Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort. The procureur general, Quesnay de Beaurrenair, then read a statement setting forth the grounds upon which the constitution of the accused is based. When the reading was concluded, the senate went into executive session and the public withdrew. The trial of Gen. Boulanger and his associates was then formally begun. The senators had been requested to appear in evening dress for the occasion, The request was ignored by the members of the right, all of whom wore frock coats The members of the left were attired in evening dress and wore white cravats. The following commission has been appointed to conduct the trial of Gen. Boulanger and the other accused persons: Senator Merlin, Cazot, Cordelet, Trarieux, Munier, De Marcere, Demole, L'Avertujon, Merellet and Humbert. Assistant commissioners have also been appointed, who will replace their colleagues on the regular commission if necessary. The assistant commissioners are: Senators Garrigat, Dusolier, Develle, De Roziere and Testelin. Senator Delbreil will not attend the trial. He holds that a political body like the senate has no right to try a delegate of the people. He declares that the trial is a revolutionary measure and a defiance of universal suffrage. Senator Leon Renault will also abstain from participation in the trial. A motion from the Right, declaring that there was no ground for a judicial inquiry into the conduct of Boulanger, was rejected by a vote of 209 to 56. The senate then resolved, by a vote of 210 to 55, to proceed immediately with his trial. Thereupon the doors were reopened and the public was resumed. M. Leroyer read the decree authorizing the senate to set as a court and directed that the trial proceed. Several members of the Right refused to accept a seat on the senate commission. Marshal Conrobert in an excited speech said he would never be a party to the prosecution on such frivolous grounds of a general who had well served his country. The sitting was a stormy one. The spectators were apathetic.

A Horrible Tale of Murder.

Ellison Hatfield, one of the participants in the Hatfield-McCoy feud, who is confined in the Pike county jail in Kentucky, has made a confession to State's Attorney Lee Ferguson, "I was present," he said, "and participated in the murder of the three McCoy brothers—Tolbert, Farley and Randolph. The three brothers were taken from a school house in Logan county, West Virginia, where they had been guarded for a day and a night, and brought over the Tug river, which seperates West Virginia and Kentucky. About fifty feet from the river Carpenter tied them to a pawpaw bush and hung a lantern over their heads. Anse Hatfield then said to them: 'Boys, if you have any peace to make with your Maker you had better make it.' Tolbert and Randolph began praying, but Farley did not. However, before the boys had time to finish their prayers, John Hatfield shot Farley dead. Anse then gave order to fire, and shot as he gave the word, killing Tolbert and then emptying the contents of his revolver into the dead body. Alex Husser fired and killed Randolph McCoy. The others followed suit and all the bodies were riddled with bullets. After the boys were killed Walt Hatfield administered an oath to all of us to take the life of the first who divulged the names of any who were along."

Capt. Hatfield said that he and Tom Wallace shot Jeff McCoy after he had escaped from them. The prisoner also gave the particulars of the brutal murder of Alifera and Alvin McCoy in which he took part. Nine of the Hatfield faction on a Sunday night in January, 1888, crossed the river into Kentucky under command of Jim Vance. They surrounded the McCoy homestead, fired the house, and killed the girl as she attempted to extinguish the flames. Cap and John Hatfield both claimed that they killed Calvin McCoy, and bragged about it.

James E. McDowell was appointed register of the land office at Huron, Dakota. He is one of the Dakota colony that fought the battle of statehood last winter. He was recommended by Moody, Mathews, Mellette, and almost everybody for that matter. He stayed in Washington after the rest were gone, and did not allow the secretary to forget his application. He has his reward in the first land office appointment made in Dakota.

An interesting liquor case has just been decided at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The defendants were tried on the ordinary liquor selling indictments. The witnesses had as shown by evidence, bought cider in the defendant's restaurant. The question was whether or not cider is classed with intoxicating liquors. Judge Travers said that while cider is at first a non-intoxicant, it becomes intoxicating in course of time. Since the law prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors it prohibits the sale of cider. Judge Travers also overthrew another ingenious evasion of the law. In a shanty near Mount Pleasant a board partition had made a large room on one side and a small one on the other. A barrel was set in the partition and the customer could deposit his money and get his drinks without seeing the man in the other room. This made it possible for the customer to swear that he did not see the liquor seller and did not know who it was. The proprietor is in jail serving a sentence of four months.

MINNESOTA CULLINGS.

The News of the Week Throughout the Entire State.

It is said the loss by prairie fire in Jackson county on the 2d inst. will exceed $100,000.

Absolem Parker, who was killed by Frank Martin, his employer at Spokane Falls, was from Sauk Center, where his relatives now live.

John Weddendorf has been appointed route agent on the Omaha road between St. Paul and Council Blufis, and leaves to take that position.

While C. Walkley's family were at supper in the town of St. Augusta in Stearns county, a thief entered the bed room and stole $100 in gold and a wheat receipt on F. Arnold from a trunk. He was discovered, but escaped through a window.

The Drake granite quarry has been looking over the ground with a view of erecting polishing shops at Sauk Rapids. The water power belonging to the Davidson estate will be used, and the shops will employ between 200 and 300 men.

J. B. Hyde's hardware store was entered by burglars at Northfield. Seven revolvers and a quantity of cutlery and plated goods were taken. The thieves also attempted to set fire to the store. No arrests.

Max Shapiri, of Brainerd the man who was convicted of selling diseased meat and fined $300, received a letter signed "The White Caps" ordering him to leave town or suffer a penalty of tar and feathers and a ride on a rail if he did not.

J. K. Knapp of Madison Lake was arrested charged with selling liquor without a license. He waived examination and was bound over. Knapp was keeping a drug store, and the alleged liquor was in the form of bitters.

Henry Koweth, Sr., died from the effects of burns received in the fire at Lake Benton, while endeavoring to save his horses. Mr. Koweth's house was not burned as reported, but his barns and stock were totally destroyed.

Several days ago, while R. E. Brown of Mankato, was making a deposit in the bank, he laid a sack containing money on the counter. The money was stolen, and Otto Dollar, who was in the bank at the time, was arrested and charged with the theft.

Frank Sobieskie, who has been a railroad employe at Austin, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He leaves a large family. He had been garnisheed for a liquor bill and had been discharged from his employment.

John Chapell, a brakemen on the Northern Pacific while coupling cars at Wadena, fell on the track. Several cars passed over his arm and shoulder. He was taken to Brainerd, where his arm will be amputated. He lives in Winona.

The trustees of the M. E. college met at Fergus Falls, and did important work. Rev. C. R. Kellerman, of that city, was appointed executive agent and accepted. Plans for the new buildings were adopted, and their erection will begin as soon as possible. The main school building will cost $20,000.

About a thousand citizens of Litchfield, headed by the Cornet band, marched to the depot escorting Col. T. C. Jewett, the newly appointed commissioner for the district of Alaska to reside at Sitka. The colonel was one of the earliest settlers and took active part in the Indian troubles of 1862.

H. T. Horton, proprietor of the Grand opera house of Rochester, has purchased the lease and good will of the Palace opera house, lately controlled by R. Milo Jocks & Son, and will hereafter, through his manager, W. H. Wright, control the amusement business of that city. The Grand in its present condition is one of the best houses in Southern Minnesota.

A man named Young caned another named Wad on the street at Sauk Center. Wad, it is claimed, ran away with Young's wife. Young traced the couple to Sauk Center. Young was found guilty of assault, but refused to pay a fine, and was sent to jail at St. Cloud. The parties are reported to be from Stillwater, and in appearance were both gentlemen of good character.

A distressing case of poisoning occurred about twenty miles north of Fergus Falls, near Lake Lula. A farmer named Moore was plowing, and his little boy and girl were in the field with him. He plowed up something like a wild parsnip, which his children washed and ate. In a little while they were taken ill and showed signs of poisoning, and the younger, a bright little boy of five, died in convulsions in a very short time. At last accounts the little girl was not dead, but still very sick.

C. J. Seeley, a brakeman on an east-bound freight train, was killed at Hastings by falling between two cars. The body was nearly cut in two at the wait. He was a sober and industrious man and formerly a conductor on an Eastern road. His home was at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he leaves a family. Seely was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, which order took charge of the remains and forwarded them to Grand Rapids for burial.

A redhot county seat war is now being waged in Murray county. Since the organization of the county, 12 years ago, Currie, located in the northern part of the county, has been the county seat. Two years ago, under an unconstitutional law, Slayton claimed it and came in the night and stole away the records, but later returned them. Slayton now wants it but in order to call an election 60 per cent of the voters of the county must sign a petition to that effect. These petitions are now being circulated, and the chances are favorable that the desired number will be secured.

S. J. Kingsley and family of Faribault were returning from Cannon City, when, at the head of the Ravine road, the horses became unmanageable and ran to Fleckenstine's brewery, where they freed themselves from the carriage, landing the driver, W. C. Kingsley, on his head and dragging him nearly 70 feet, when he became unconscious and dropped the lines. Meantime the carriage, still containing Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley and two children, crashed through a fence and went down an 18-foot bank across from the brewery. Mrs. Kingsley's nose was broken and she was badly cut under each eye. The other occupants of the carriage escaped with slight bruises.

THE FARM.

Good Pointers for Farmers.

It may do you good long as you live. Hear it: "Keep out of debt."

Take time to read and study about your work and you will accomplish more.

Don't have four or five worthless dogs that have to be fed enough to keep fifty fowls.

Good plowing is necessary, but it is not all. Good harrowing is quite as essential.

Have a supply of hard wood lumber sawed and packed away to dry for future repairs.

Don't take any chances on poor seed. The seed is a small item, the crop a big one,

A good way to save money is to save the means of making it—your implements, for instance.

If the whiffletree breaks, don't throw it into a corner. Remove the irons. They can be fitted to new wood.

The farther you are from the market the greater is your need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to animals.

By keeping the cattle off the pasture one day longer in the Spring you may keep them upon it two days longer in the Fall.

A handy thing to have is a box containing an assortment of bolts, nuts, rivets, nails, and a hammer, pinchers and cold-chisel.

The paint brush that proved to be a bargain was cleaned in turpentine each time its work was done, dried, and hung up by its handle.

Keep a few panes of window glass and a paper of tacks or some putty on hand. When the window pane is broken, don't make-shift; replace it

Switzerland produces seventeen kinds of cheese for export. The milch cattle are celebrated for uniform messes of rich milk.

It costs something like $40 a year to maintain a cow, and the profit lies in what she yields above the cost and maintenance.

The novel enterprise of raising frogs for the Boston market is about to be started at Manchester, N. H., by a New York party.

The co-operative dairies of Denmark have adopted the system of paying their patrons for their milk according to the quantity of cream contained in it.

Don't send "twenty-five cents for twenty-five useful household articles" unless you want a paper of needles, advices "The Michigan Farmer."

A thrifty farmer says 50 cents' worth of awls, punches, linen thread and shoemaker's wax, will save $10 in harness repairs in 12 months.

In fact, if there were not so many blockheads trying to farm, the question would not be so often asked, "Does farming pay?"

Don't work so hard that you won't have time to read. If you read more and profit by the experience of others you won't have to work so hard.

There are too many farms where the soil is abundantly productive, and the fields and granaries filled with abundant harvests while the home is a desert.

It is a common mistake to nearly fill the churn, and then churn for two or three hours before the butter comes—when it ought to come in from 35 to 50 minutes.

It has been casually observed that a "Miller's Trust" might be expected to advance the price of flour when ever wheat went up, and keep it up when wheat went down.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature which prohibits the clipping of manes and tails of horses in the Summer. The Chicago Times regards that a "positive cruelty to flies."

It will pay handsomely to take unusual care of the pigs, for if we mistake not hogs are going to be in greater demand, and consequently better prices will prevail than has been known for many a day. Then save the pigs.—Exchange.

Good farmers are sticklers for improving their hogs, cattle, horses, poultry, etc., but will encourage their sons and daughters in marrying any kind of two-legged scrubs.—Iowa State Register.

Prepare the soil and plant the onions at the very first opportunity in the Spring. They will stand cold and do better than they will the drouth and heat in August, and the best plan is to be ready to plant at the first opportunity.

If you have a little farm and are out of debt, don't fret and work yourself and your good wife into premature graves, for the sake of making more money. You have but one life to live and it is very brief at best.

Every farmer should give more attention to saving and retaining the fertility of his fields than even to carrying additions of manure to them, because it will profit him far more at far less cost.

The English coarse wooled breeds, says the Cultivator, including the various Downs, have been bred to produce twins, so that in many flocks it is not infrequent to have in the summer more lambs than the owner of the flock has of ewes. Breeds which do this are naturally strong and vigorous.

Experiments in feeding pigs, instituted by the Dainish Agritultural Society, go to show that skimmed milk has double the feeding value of buttermilk; that rye and barley are of about equal value, with a slight percentage in favor of rye; and that six pounds of skimmed milk have the same feeding value as one pound of rye or barley.

When the cream foams in the churn and it will not make butter, it may be, and most probably at this season is, due to too much acidity in the cream. If the milk be kept at a steady temperature of 60 or 62 degrees for two days, and the cream kept for two or three days longer at the same temperature, there should be no difficulty in churning.

A fact not to be forgotten in sheep husbandry is that while one may raise fine wool and very poor mutton, you cannot raise good mutton without raising good wool also. All authorities agree that the best fed sheep that fatten and mature in the shortest time make the best and soundest wool, so that this by-product from such sheep will always find a ready market. If we can raise mutton on the basis of making the meat pay the cost, we shall have the wool for clear profit.

Some Old Fashions Revived.

There is at present a revival of old fashions steadily going on. Popular favor has returned to many of the customs of early times and our homes are rapidly assuming an air of the past.

The old spinning wheel has returned from exile and forms a conspicuous and interesting ornament in our homes.

Quaint old tapestries, rugs and articles of furniture have been restored to deserved popularity.

There is a reason for this revival.

Our ascestors were of the substantial kind and their tastes were accordingly marked.

They looked to their personal comfort and when it was attained they stopped.

Fashion's foibles had no charm for them and in mind and person they were the equal of any people the world has yet seen.

Quick in perception and accurate in judgment, they soon detected the cause of any physical discomfort and as quickly applied the proper means for the removal of it.

Conspicuous among some of the old fashions recently revived has been the reproduction of some of our grandmother's early time home cures, which are now holding a deserved position in popular favor, under the name of Warner's Log Cabin remedies and includes a Sarsaparilla for the blood, Hops and Buchu for the stomach and system, Cough Remedy for colds, Extract for internal or external pain, Hair Tonic, Rose Cream for catarrh, Plasters and Pills.

For purity, simplicity and for their genuine beneficial properties they are unequaled and are worthy of our good old grandmothers, who first produced them.

May there be a revival, by their use, of the good health and long lives of early times!

Digging for Water.

"The gift of God!" cries the water-carrier of Cario. The traveller in the desert recalls that cry, when his water-skins are empty, and his guides scan the horizon to detect signs of water. Mr. James describes, in his narratives of travels through "The Unknown Horn of Africa." the excitement in his caravan when runners reported that the Hodayu pans were dry and sun-baked, but that water might be obtained by digging.

They had been marching nine days from the wells at Burao, and during the last three days each man had been limited to a pint of water a day. Eight men were sent as an advance guard to dig into the pans, that on its arrival the caravan might find water.

But men and camels, when they reached the pans, saw only liquid mud in the holes the sixteen hands had scooped out. Every instrument which could be worked as a spade was served out. Thirty men dug in earnest.

Within an hour twenty wells had a thin surface of dark fluid overlying liquid mud. This continued rising until some of the wells contained a foot of water. It was greedily sucked down. As soon as one well was exhausted, another was started.

The work was exciting and exhausting. The result was in one well a thin layer of oily water, in another a foot's depth of fluid.

The digging had to be conducted with care, for if the sand below the mud was exposed, it immediately sucked up every drop of water collected above it. All day and all night the well-digging was continued, until the thirst of men, camels, mules and horses had been partly satisfied.

"Never be Caution."

The old Jews and the old Scotch Highlanders had one feeling in common—a dread of suretyship. The book of Proverbs contains several warnings of the danger that lurks in a surety bond, but none are more admonishing than one uttered by a Highlander.

Donald had been tried for his life, and narrowly escaped conviction. In discharging him, the judge thought it proper to say:

"Prisoner, before yon leave the bar, I'll give you a piece of advice. You have got off this time, but if you ever come before me again, I'll be caution (surety) you'll be hanged."

"Thank you, my lord," said Donald, "for your good advice, and as I'm na ungratefu', I beg to gie your lordship a piece of advice in turn. Never be caution for onybody, for the cautioner has often to pay the penalty."

The wonderful cure by Salvation Oil of Mr. M. S. Culp, 229 George St., BALTIMORE, MD., who was for many years so prostrated with Rheumatism as to be entirely helpless has awakened wide-spread interest in this remedy. It costs only 25 cts.

"If the heart of a man is depressed with cares and suffering, the mist is dispelled when the bottle appears." Not a bottle of spirits, oh no! but a small vial of that invaluable compound known to civilization as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which will cure a cough or cold immediately.

Gen. Edward Hatch of the United States army is dead.

W. H. Worthington, editor of the "Patrons of Husbandry," published at Columbus, Mass., writes under date of Feb., 25, 1882: "Your great remedy Allen's Lung Balsam, I have used in my family for fifteen years for coughs and colds, and know it to be the best." 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

Ex-President Cleveland was elected a member of the Manhattan club.

DESERVING OF CONFIDENCE.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial Diseases, Coughs, and Colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

J. S. Eshleman, mayor of Grand Forks, N. D., died at Hot Springs.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Don't Get Caught

This Spring, as you may have been before, with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a regulating and general spring medicine. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since." G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

"My son was afflicted with the worst type of scrofula, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. To-day he is sound and well, notwithstanding it was said there was not enough medicine in Illinois to effect a cure." J. CHRISTIAN, Illipolis, Ill.

N. B. If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A fatal shooting affray occurred at Flat Head lake, Montana, the result of a land dispute. Hawkes and Fortin, two settlers, claimed some ground. Fortin occupied the land and was ordered off by Hawkes. He refused to go unless by legal process. The parties met and had a dispute about the matter, when Hawkes began firing at Fortin, hitting him in the hand and body and in the back as he was trying to escape. The wounds proved fatal. Hawkes was arrrested.

DR. T. HEMAN BREHEMER, an eminent German authority, says: "Consumption is always due to deficient nutrition of the lungs, caused by bad blood." At the Brompton Hospital for consumptives, London, England, a statement has been published that 52 per cent. of the patients of that institution have unsuspected kidney disorder. This explains why the proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure claim that they have received many testimonials which they have not published because of the incredulity with which they would be received were it claimed that Warner's Safe Cure cures consumption. But the fact is that if your kidneys be cured and put in a healthy condition they expel the uric acid and poisonous waste matter, and prevent the irritation of the delicate substances of the lungs, thereby removing the cause. When the effect is removed the symptom of kidney disease, which is called consumption, disappears, and with it the irritation, which caused it.

The Milwaukee road will not reduce wages at present.

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR NEURALGIA.

Neuralgia and Paralysis—Nov., 1880—Cured.

Springfield, Tenn.

My wife suffered 18 months with neuralgia and paralysis. I had to move her in bed, and could find no relief. By the time she had used two-thirds of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil she was well.

JOS. P. MURPHY.

From Same 6 Years Later—Permanent Cure.

Springfield, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1886.

My wife was paralyzed and could not walk a step. Before I used a bottle St. Jacobs Oil she was about the house. She is now entirely well; does all the house work and milking too. JOS. P. MURPHY.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

Try a 25c. Bottle

For Coughs & Colds.

At this season of the year, when Coughs and Colds are prevalent, provide yourself with a bottle of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, a good, reliable medicine.

Keep it in your medicine chest and use it at the commencement of the attack. A dose in time will save more than nine, oftentimes it saves a life.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

The last place in the world for a man to economize is in buying a COUGH MEDICINE. Yet there are many who will go to their druggist, and, instead of asking for ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, the best remedy he has in his store, they will take anything at all (if it is only cheap) that may be offered. These same people would exercise more care and thought while buying bread and butter for their families, when different qualities are to be had, and would always take the best. Ought they not, when life and death is at stake, exercise at least as much care?

As an Expectorant it has no Equal.

It Contains no Opium in any Form.

All Druggists sell it at 25c. 50c., $1.00 a bottle

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

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A. N. ELLIOTT 41. E. 4th. St Paul Minn.

I CURE FITS!

I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return. I mean a radical cure. I have made FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for treatise and Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and P. O. H. G. ROOT, M. C. 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

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We Come to You Not as Strangers,

For our Reputation as the

LEADING LIBERAL HOUSEFURNISHERS

Of the West is firmly established, but as business men who have that which the people want and shall have for the asking. Therefore when we say as we do here, that our ability to supply a greater number of families with Carpetings, Furniture,



Stoves and Ranges, than is possible for any other House. The people can and will rely upon our statement. The American people like Stability and the "New England" exactly fills the bill. This Spring finds us in excellent trim, our entire establishment is full to the roof with thousands and thousands of dollars worth of Household goods of every description, and we take this means of reminding our friends that we are still at their service.

Those that desire to wholly or partially furnish their Homes, but have not sufficient means to pay in full should write us for terms.

Those who want Catalogue of Furniture. Samples of Carpeting should write us stating as nearly as possible what is wanted. Remember that we allow freight for 100 miles—Special Bargains excepted. Write us. Write us.

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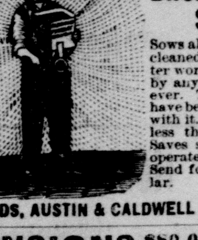
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ROGERS & ORDWAY, ST. PAUL, MINN.



PEARCE'S IMPROVED CAHOON'S BROADCAST SEED SOWER

Sows all kinds of grain and cleaned grass seed; does better work than can be done by any other means whatever. Ten acres of wheat have been sown in one hour with it. Saves its cost with less than one day's use. Saves seed. Any one can operate it. Price only $5. Send for descriptive circular.

GOULDS, AUSTIN & CALDWELL CO., Chicago, Ill.

PENSIONS $80,000,000 for Soldiers, Sailors, their widows or parents. PENSIONS INCREASED. Discharges procured. No pension, NO FEE. Latest law, pamphlet Free! PATRICK O'FARRELL, Att'y, Washington, D. C.

Minnesota Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Hixson pitched into the bill bringing county elevators doing a business for compensation under the control of the railroad and warehouse commission and providing for their licensing. The bill was drafted by the railroad and warehouse commission, and was introduced by Mr. Shields. Mr. Hixson declared that the bill was not in the interests of the farmers, but was an outrage upon them. It would also, he claimed, encourage the wheat ticket system, which system was iniquitous and ought to be abolished. After a brief debate the measure was recommended for indefinite postponement. Notice of reconsideration was given.

When the Duluth & Winnipeg forfeiture bill was reported on favorably in the senate by the judiciary committee an attempt was made to summarily kill it. Mr. Buckman moving its indefinite postponement and Mr. Edwards giving the motion a second. There were protests from two or three senators against this course, and Mr. Crandall called for the ayes and noes on the motion. The vote stood 18 for indefinite postponement and 21 against. The committee's report was then adopted, and the bill goes on general orders.

HOUSE.—The Day libel bill was the occasion of a hard-fought battle in the house yesterday. Members who have been in previous legislatures say that they never saw a harder fight. It passed—yeas, 54, nays, 35.

In accordance with a resolution of the house Chief Clerk Carpenter yesterday reported the number of bills in the hands of house committees. The total number is 39?, of which 334 are house bills and 46 senate bills. Of these the judiciary committee has 46 house bills and 18 senate bills; appropriations, 10; roads and bridges, 85; incorporations, 12; Ramsey county delegation, 5, and Hennepin county delegation, 22. The rest are divided among the other committees and delegations. A number of these were reported back yesterday, and a number of others, if they ever do come back, will only take the time that it takes to indefinitely postpone them, as for instance, the eighty-five before the roads and bridges committee.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

SENATE—There was a great difference between the vote on the Hixson bill to divorce the agricultural college from the state university, taken in the senate on the question of final passage yesterday, and the vote taken in committee of the whole two or three days ago, whereby the measure was recommended to pass. When the final vote was taken, eleven senators voted in favor of the measure, and twenty-two against it.

When Mr. Day's bill amending the libel law came back from the house, the house amendments were adopted. The senate failed, however, to concur in the passage of the bill as amended, the vote standing 21 ayes to 9 noes. The bill was declared lost, for the reason that not a majority of the entire senate voted in the affirmative; but Mr. Day bobbed up with a notice of reconsideration, and the measure has yet a chance of life.

HOUSE—The house was a veritable cave of the winds yesterday morning. It was in session two hours and fifty minutes, and when the noon recess was taken it required very close investigation to find out in what respect the business of the session had been in the least furthered.

The friends of meat inspection tried to go into committee of the whole yesterday, but Judge Fleming demanded the ayes and noes, and the roll call found 56 in favor of the motion and 25 against. So the motion was lost.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

SENATE.—When the senate met yesterday Senator Hixon moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this senate that the institutions known as the state university and the college of agriculture shall be separated and carried on in accordance with the original design of the general government.

This resolution, he said, would not affect the finances or standing of the university. In the discussion of this question no objection had been raised to the separation of these institutes, and the desire was now to get these men on record whether they meant what they then said.

Mr. Durant's committee, on whose shoulders rests the burden of investigating the Manitoba road, made a show at doing something last night. They met and proceeded to the general offices of the road, where they were received by President Hill and Col. Clough. Here they spent a very pleasant evening. Mr. Hill entertained them informally with a general history of the road, told them the weight of his steers, and gave his sanction to the passage of the meat inspection bill. Then they told a few stories and came away. It is not recorded that they saw the inside of the vaults, nor that they counted the cash, nor even that Mr. Hill imparted to them the combination of the lock. Then they took an iron-clad oath of secrecy as to the proceedings of the evening to give them an air of importance, and came away.

In the afternoon the senate resumed the consideration of special orders, and passed Mr. Pope's bill relating to the railroad and warehouse commission and defining the duties of such commission in relation to common carriers. Mr Pope exclaimed the provisions of the measure, which is a consolidation of the present law governing the commission, with several amendments.

HOUSE.—"The question being taken on the passage of the bill, there were yeas 71 and nays 20, so the bill is passed and its title agreed to." This, from Speaker Graves, followed by a burst of applause from the butcher-packed lobby, marked the end of the hard-fought battle in the house. For more than four hours the house had been debating the meat inspection bill, and at a quarter of 7 last evening it became a law, so far as the legislature can make it so.

The bill to amend the laws affecting common carriers and defining the duties of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners was a special order in the senate yesterday morning. This bill allowed an appeal from the orders of the commission, and was indefinitely postponed.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

SENATE.—There was a big fight begun in the senate, and the contending forces still stand arrayed against each other, though until Monday hostilities have been suspended. The contest is over the Duluth & Winnipeg land grant forfeiture bill, on which measure, with seven absentees, the senate found itself in a deadlock.

HOUSE—Mr. Keyes' bill providing for the adoption of what is usually called the Australian system of voting, but amended so as to apply only to cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants, passed the house.

The bill recognizing the Third regiment was taken up and recommended to pass, together with the senate bill raising the state treasurer's clerk's salary from $900 to $1,200; to authorize the city of Hastings to aid in the construction of the Burlington road; to authorize the incorporation of the order of Hibernians; Senator Scheffer's bill to punish drunkenness; to protect occupants of real estate, to define the rights and liabilities of subscribers of newspapers.

MONDAY APRIL 15.

SENATE—There was quite a lively debate in the senate over Mr. Hoard's county option bill. Mr. Hoard himself led off in an argument in which he stood up for the principle of the bill, for the right of the county as a unit of government to govern its own affairs. And certainly, he remarked, if the people have a right to regulate anything they have the right to regulate a business that brings taxes on the citizens and evil on the whole community. After some discussion the bill was defeated.

The bill increasing the annual appropriation for agricultural societies from $12,000 to $24,000 passed committee of the whole after being amended by Senator Clark so as to shut off the Southern Minnesota Agricultural society from an annual appropriation of $2,000, to which it has been entitled heretofore under the law.

HOUSE.—The Red river drainage bill was defeated by a vote of 40 in its favor to 30 against. Col. Brush, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Benson, Mr Searle and Mr. Ives all spoke in its favor, but they were unable to convert enough of their opponents, who were led by Messrs. Hoyt and Forbes. Col. Brush voted no and gave notice of a motion to reconsider. Among the house bills passed were Mr. Forbes' bill relative to the employment of children under fourteen years of age; Mr. Morgan's bill compelling the use of safety switches; Mr. Smith's bill relating to the mode of inflicting the death penalty.

The house spent the evening on general orders. The bill designed to regulate the incorporation of building and loan associations, prepared by the incorporation committee in the senate and the special committee of the house, was recommended to pass. Mr. Estes' bill to establish and maintain farmers' institutes was the subject of a hard fight. The opposition to it was led by Mr. McNelly, and it was sought in every way to amend the bill so as to cause its defeat, and that gentleman and Mr. Sevatson had some personal tilts with Mr. Estes. The principal event of the struggle was that Mr. Crain of Lincoln county made his first speeches of the session in opposition to the bill. The bill places the institutes under the direction of two of the regents of the university, to be selected by the board, with the presidents of the Farmers' alliance and the Dairyman's association. It was recommended to pass

TUESDAY, April 16.

SENATE:—Both houses have now declared in favor of the Australian election system. The house has passed the Keyes bill and it is now pending in the senate, while the senate has declared in committee of the whole in favor of the Scheffer bill, which also embodies the Australian principle, although differing from the Keyes (house) bill in some of its details.

The relations of the state university and the agricultural college received another airing in the senate, the subject being brought up by Mr. Hixon's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the college should be separated from the university "and carried on in accordance with original design of the general government." The resolution was lost, yeas 8, nays 28.

As the senate approaches its close the necessity for economizing time becomes apparent. Yesterday in the senate Mr. Day, in recognition of this fact, introduced a resolution limiting all speeches to five minutes except that the member in charge of a bill will be allowed double that length of time in closing the debate.

Mr. Day's amendment of the libel law, as amended by the house, passed the senate by a vote of 27 to 2.

The election law contains 137 sections and covers thirty-one pages in print.

HOUSE.—There was an interesting little chapter on the street railroads read before the house yesterday afternoon, which in view of the present state of the affairs of the local company, is of especial interest to the citizens of St. Paul. It came up when Mr. Wilrich's bill to repeal chapter 297, of the Special Laws of 1883, was reached on the calendar. The chapter referred to is an act confirming and validating the city ordinance granting exclusive franchise to the street railroad management. Without this act the supreme court had decided the ordinance was not binding. The bill passed—yeas 66, nays 16.

The house spent the day on the calendar. The omnibus approiation bill was the first and was passed with but five negative votes, cast by Messrs. Crain, Faricy, Harrington, McNelly and Roberts. The first of the house bills was Mr. Robert's bill waiving the forfeiture of the Duluth & Winnipeg swamp land grant. The bill passed, yeas 33 nays 38.

Mr. Crossfield's bill proposing a constitutional amendment giving the legislature power to regulate or abolish the grand jury system was passed. Mr. C. R. Davis' civil service bill went through by a vote of 56 to 25.

The Red River valley drainage bill gasped its last gasp, when Col. Brush's motion to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated last fall was voted down.

The house committee on appropriations, cut down the $5,000 given by the senate for a monument at New Ulm to $3,000.

He Saved Himself Gracefully.

Boston Advertiser.

In a family residing at the South End is a bright little one who is the life of the house. Whenever any one in the household does a thing that does not please him he retaliates by saying: "I don't love you." He had said this once or twice to his fond grandmother, and his father rebuked him for it by saying: "If you ever speak to your grandma in that way, I shall be obliged to punish you "A few nights later the family were at supper and the watchful grandmother removed from the boy's plate something which she did not think he should eat. He regarded her sullenly for a moment, and then blurted out, "I don't love you, grandma." His father glanced at him from across the table as much as to say: "I'll settle with you after supper, young man, and the little fellow immediately saw the necessity of squaring himself with his paternal parent, so he quickly added, "as much as I love Jesus." Then he explained himself by saying: "Of course, I don't love any of you as I love Jesus." It is needless to say that he was not punished.

American "Snobs" the Worst.

New York Evening Post.

The tips given by Americans in England, by the way, are almost always too large, and by this they add to their expenses in a manner which greatly astonishes English people, who regard all tips as an exaction, not to be inflated in a spirit of liberality, but to be reduced to a minimum in a spirit of economy. An American always likes to be richer than he is. An Englisman does not care a button what the porter thinks of him, and gives the man what he thinks such a man ought to expect, and no more. In the same way Americans always increase their expenses by traveling first-class, on a sort of noblesse oblige principle, a habit which cause infinite amusement among the more economical English, and gives point to the old joke that no one travels first class except fools and Americans.

The Cowboy and Shorty.

Chicago Mail.

"The long and the short" is what the army call the last two appointments made by President Cleveland to the Inspector-General's department, one of the fortunate officers being considerably more than six feet in height and the other not much more than five. The latter is a "little Napoleon," however, in his profession and has greatly distinguished himself in the arm of the service to which he has hitherto belonged. Like men of small stature, his presence is nevertheless dignified and commanding. Upon one occasion, when engaged in quelling some disturbance in the far West, he was asked by a giant cowboy: "Who in the——are you?" To which he replied, standing upon the tips of his toes: "Capt. Black of the United States army." "Well," said his huge opponent, in that peculiar and exasperating frontier drawl, "Capt. Black of the United States army, if you don't make yourself d—d scarce I'll get a mouse-trap and catch you!"

Hadn't a Pain for Ninety-Six Years

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

John Field died March 6, at the residence of his sister, in this city, aged 96 years. He was a native of the Quaker City. He was a bricklayer by trade, and in 1812 he gave a day's labor in building Fort Mifflin. It was the custom during the building of the fort for each mechanic to contribute a day's labor to the work. He was a remarkably healthy man, his sister saying that he never complained of having an "ache or pain in his life." He was able to go out of doors as late as last fall, and was confined to his bed but two weeks before his death, which was the result of age. His wife died in 1861. His intellect and eyesight were unimpaired up to his death, but his hearing was somewhat dulled. Of his seven children two are living. Seven grandchildren and four great grandchildren also survive him.

Presidents Notify Themselves.

A gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind, having had his curiosity aroused by attendance upon his first inaugural sought Senator Edmunds for information.

"Who notified General Harrison that he had been elected President of the United States?" he asked.

"Nobody. The law makes no provision for such notification. The President elect takes cognizance of the fact by general report, the same as the Supreme Court Justices, and," continued the Vermont Senator, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "in 100 years there has never been a case of failure on the part of the right man to learn of his election in time to be present on inauguration day.

A mother was giving her child, a boy of 7 years, some Bible instruction. She was telling him the story of Adam's fall. Having narrated the tale of the apple and what mischief it did, the mother asked: "Now, don't you think Adam did very wrong to eat the apple?" The little fellow thought a moment and then answered: "Why, would it have been polite to refuse the apple when the lady offered it to him?"

The Everest exploring party have left Winnepeg for the arctic circle. They go from here to Calgary, thence across the country to Edmonton, and will descend Mackenzie river to the Arctic ocean, and expect to return via Alaska. They have deposited $10,000 with the Hudson's Bay company, which will enable them to draw supplies from any of their posts in the far frozen north.

SAVE THE PERISHING.

Dr. Talmage Looking Forward to the Salvation of Men of Every Race.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 14.—At the Brooklyn tabernacle today, after expounding passages descriptive of the world as it shall be when gospelized, Dr. Talmage gave out the hymn:

"People and realms of every tongue
Dwell on his love with sweetest song."

Text, Revelations, xix., 4: "Amen; Alleluia."

The nineteenth century is departing. After it has taken a few more steps, if each year be a step, it will be gone into the eternities. In a short time we shall be in the last decade of this century, which fact makes the solemnest book outside the bible the almanac, and the most suggestive and the most tremendous piece of machinery in all the earth the clock. The last decade of this century upon which we shall soon enter will be the grandest, mightiest, and most decisive decade in all the chronologies. I am glad it is not to come immediately, for we need by a new baptism of the holy ghost to prepare for it. That last ten years of the nineteenth century; may we all live to see them! Does any one say that this division of time is arbitrary? Oh, no; in other ages the divisions of time may have been arbitrary, but our years date from Christ. Does any one say that the grouping of ten together is an arrangement arbitrary? Oh, no; next to the figure seven, ten is with God a favorite number. Abraham dwelt ten years in Canaan. Ten righteous men would have saved Sodom. In the ancient tabernacle were ten curtains, their pillars ten, and their sockets ten. In the ancient temple were ten lavers and ten candlesticks and ten tables and a molten sea of ten cubits. And the commandments written on Mount Sinai were ten, and the kingdom of God was likened to ten virgins, and ten men should lay hold of him that was a Jew, and the reward of the greatly faithful is that they shall reign over ten cities, and in the effort to take the census of the New Jerusalem the number ten swings around the thousands, crying "ten thousand times ten thousand." So I come to look toward the closing ten years of the nineteenth century with an intensity of interest I can hardly describe.

I have also noticed that the favorite time in many of the centuries for great events was the closing fragment of the century. Is America to be discovered, it must be in the last decade of the fifteenth century, namely, 1492. Was free constitutional government to be well established in America, the last years of the eighteenth century must achieve it. Were three cities to be submerged by one pitch of scoriæ, Herculaneum and Strabiæ and Pompeii in the latter part of the first century must go under. The fourth century closed with the most agitating ecclesiastical war of history—Urban VI. against Clement VII. Alfred the Great closes the ninth century with their resounding deeds. The sixteenth century closed with the establishment of religious independence in the United Netherlands. Aye, almost every century has had its peroration of overtowering achievements. As the closing years of the centuries seem a favorite time for great scenes of emancipation or disaster, and as the number ten seems a favorite number in the scriptures, written by divine direction, and as we are soon to enter upon the last ten years of the ninteenth century, what does the world propose? What does the church of Christ propose?

What do reformers propose? I know not; but now, in the presence of this consecrated assembly, I propose that we make ready, get all our batteries planted and our plans well laid in what remains in this decade and then in the last decade of the nineteenth century march up and take this round world for God.

When I say we I mean the 500,000,000 Christians now alive. But as many of them will not have enough heart for the work let us copy Gideon, and as he had 32,000 men in his army to fight the Midianites, but many of them were not made of the right stuff, and he promulgated a military order saying: "Whosoever is fearful and afraid let him return and depart early from Gilead;" and 22,000 were afraid of getting hurt and went home and only 10,000 were left and God told them that even this reduced number was too large a number, for they might think they had triumphed independent of divine help, and so the number must be still further reduced, and only those should be kept so in haste for victory over their enemies that, though very thirsty, they would, without stopping a second, just scoop up the water in the palm of their right hand, and scoop up the water in the palm of their left hand, and only 300 men did that, and those 300 men, with the battle-shout "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" scattered the Midianites like leaves in an equinox, so out of the 500,000,000 nominal Christians of today let all unbelievers, and cowards go home and get out of the way. And suppose we have only 400,000,000 left—suppose only 200,000,000 left—suppose only 100,000 left—yea, suppose we only have 50,000,000 left, with them we will undertake the divine crusade, and each one just scooping up a palmful of the river of God's mercy in one hand and a palmful of the river of God's strength in the other, let us with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," the sword of the Lord and of John Knox, the sword of the Lord and of Matthew Simpson, the sword of the Lord and of Bishop McIlvaine, the sword of the Lord and of Adontram Judson, the sword of the Lord and of Martin Luther, go into the last decade of the ninteenth century.

Is it audacious for me to propose it? Oh, no; a captive servant in the kitchen of Naaman told the commander-in-chief where he could get rid of the blotches of his awful leprosy, and his complexion became as fair as a babe's. And didn't Christ, in order to take the ophthalmia out of the eyes of the blind man, use a mixture of spittle and dust? And who showed Blucher a short cut for his army so that, instead of taking the regular road by which he would have come up late, he came up in time to save Waterloo and Europe? Was it not an unknown lad, who perhaps could not write his own name? And so I, "who am less than the least of all saints," propose a short cut to victory, and am willing to be the expectoration on some blind eye and tell some of the brigadier-generals of the Lord of hosts how this leprosied world may in the final decade of the nineteenth century have its flesh come again as the flesh of a little child.

Is there anything in prophecy to hinder this speedy consummation? No. Some one begins to quote from Daniel about "time, times, and a half time," and takes from Revelation the seven trumpets, blowing them all at once in my ear. But with utmost reverence I take up all the prophecies and hold them towards heaven and say God never has and never will stop consecrated effort and holy determination and magnificent resolve, and that if the church of God will rise up to its full work it can make Daniel's time twenty years and his half time ten years. Neither Isaiah, nor Ezekiel, nor Micah, nor Malachi, nor Jeremiah, nor any of the major or minor prophets will hinder us a second. Suppose the bible had announced the millennium to begin the year 3889, that would be no hindrance. In one sense God never changes his mind, being the same yesterday, today, and forever. But in another sense he does change his mind and times without number every day, and that is when his people pray. Didn't he change his mind about Nineveh? By God's command Jonah, at the top of his voice, while standing on the steps of the merchants' exchange and the palatial residences of that city, cried out: "Yet forty days and Nineven shall be overthrown!" Was it overthrown in forty days? No. The people gave up their sins and cried for mercy, and though Jonah got mad because his whole course of sermons had been spoiled and went into a disgraceful pouting, we have the record so sublime I cannot read it without feeling a nervous chill running through me. "God saw their works that they turned from their evil way and God repented of the evil that he had said he would do unto them, and he did it not." God is a father, and some of us know what that means, and some time when we have promised chastisement and the child deserved it, the little darling has put her arms around our neck and expresses such sorrow and such promises of doing better that her tears landed on the lips of our kiss, and we held her a half-hour after on our knee, and would as soon think of slapping an angel in the face as of even striking her with the weight of our little finger. God is a father, and, while he has promised this world scorgings, though they were to be for a thousand years or five thousand years, he would, if the world repented, substitute benediction and divine caress. God changed his mind about Sodom six times. He had determined on its destruction. Abraham asked him if he would not spare it if fifty righteous people were found there; and, narrowing down the number, if forty-five people were found there; if forty people; if thirty people; if twenty people; if ten people were found there. And each of the six times the Lord answered yes.

Oh, why didn't Abraham go on just two steps further and say if five be found there and one be found there, for then for the sake of Lot, its one citizen, I think Sodom would be spared. Eight times does the bible say that God repented when he had promised punishments and withheld the stroke. Was it a slip of Paul's pen when he spoke of God's cutting short the work in righteousness? No, Paul's pen never slipped. There is nothing in the way of prophecy to hinder the crusade I have proposed for the last decade of the nineteenth century.

The whole trouble is that we put off the completion of the world's redemption to such long and indefinite distances. The old proverb, that 'what is everybody's buisness is nobody's buisness" might be changed a little and made truthfully to say what is the gospel buisness of all the ages is the gospel business of no age. We are so constituted we can not get up much enthusiasm about something 500 years from now or 1,000 years from now. We are fighting at too long a range. That gun called the "swamp angel" was a nuisance. It shot six miles, but it hardly ever hit anything. It did its chief destrctive work when it burst and killed those who were setting it off. Short range is the effective kind of work, whether it be for wordly or religious purpose. Some man, with his eyes half shut, drones out to me the bible quotation, "A thousand years are as one day;" that is, ten centuries are not long for the Lord. But why do you not quote the previous sentence, which says that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years? That is, he could do the work of ten centuries in twenty-four hours. The mightiest obstacle to Christian work is the impression that the world's evangelization is away off. And we take the telescope and look on and on through centuries until we see two objects near each other, and we strain our vision and guess what they are, and we call great conventions to see what they are, and we get down our heaviest theological works and balance our telescope on the lid and look and look, and finally conclude that they are two beasts that we see, and the one has hair and the other has wool, and we guess it must be the lion and the lamb lying down together. In that cradle of postponement and somnolence we rock the church as though it were an impatient child, and say: "Hush, my dear, don't be impatient! Don't get excited by revivals! Don't cry! Your father is coming! Don't get uneasy! He will be here in two or three or ten or twenty thousand years." And we act as though we thought when Macauley's famous New Zealander in the far distance is seated on a broken arch of London bridge sketching the ruins of St. Paul's his grandchild might break in and jolt his pencil by asking him if he thought the millennium ever should appear. Men and women of the eternal God! Sons and daughters of the Lord almighty! We may have it start in the decade that is soon to commence, and it will be done if we can persuade the people between now and then to get ready for the work.

What makes me think it can be done? First, because God is ready. He needs no long persuasion to do his work, for, if he is not willing that any of the people of the next decade shall perish; and the whole bible is a chime of bells ringing out "Come, come, come," and you need not go round the earth to find out how much he wants the world to come, but just to walk around one stripped and bare and leafless tree with two branches, not arched, but horizontal. But he is waiting, as he said he would, for the co-operation of the church. When we are ready God is ready. And he certainly has all the weaponry ready to capture this world for the truth, all the weapons of kindness or devastation. On the one hand the gospel and power to orchardize the earth, and foundations swinging in rainbow and Chatsworthian verdure and aromas poured out of the vials of heaven, while on the other hand he has the weaponry of devastation, thunderbolt and conflagration, and forces planetary, solar, lunar, stellar, or meteoric, that with loose rein thrown on the neck for a second would leave constellations and galaxies so many split and shivered wheels on the boulevards of heaven. And that God is on our side—all on our side. Blessed be his glorious name! Blessed was the hour when through Jesus Christ my sinful soul made peace with him!

If you continue to ask me why I think that the world can be saved in the final decade of the nineteenth century, I reply, because it is not a great undertaking, considering the number of workers that will go at it, if once persuaded it can be done. We have sifted the 500,000,000 of workers down to 400,000,000 and 300,000,000 and 200,000,000 100,000,000 and to 50,000,000. I went to work to cipher out how many souls that number could bring to God in ten years if each one brought a soul every year and if each soul so brought should bring another each succeeding year. I found out, aided by a professor in mathematics, that we did not need anything like such a number of workers enlisted. You see, it is simply a question of mathematics and in geometrical progression. Then I gave to the learned professor this problem: How many persons would it require to start with if each one brought a soul into the kingdon each year for ten years and each one brought another each succeeding year, in order to have 1,400,000,000 people saved, or the population of the earth at present? His answer was 2,754,375 workers. So you see that when I sifted the 500,000,000 nominal Christians of the earth down to 50,000,000 and stopped there, I retained for this work 47,000,000 people too many. There it is in glorious mathematics, quod erat demonstrandum. Do you tell me that God does not care for mathematics? Then you have never seen the giant's causeway where God shows his regard for the hexagonal in whole ranges of rocky columns with six sides and six angles. Then you have not studied the geometry of a bee's honeycomb with six sides and six angles. Then you have not noticed what regard God has for the square; the altar of the ancient tabernacle four square, the breastplate four square, the court of the temple in Ezekiel's vision four square, the new Jerusalem laid out four square. Or you have not noticed his regard for the circle by making it his throne—"sitting on the circle of the earth," and fashioning sun and moon and stars in a circle, and sending our planetary system around other systems in a circle, and the whole universe sweeping around the throne of God in a circle. And as to his regard for mathematical number, he makes the fourth book in his bible the Book of Numbers, and numbers the hosts of Israel and numbers the troops of Sennacherib and numbers Solomon's hewers in the forest and numbers the spearmen and numbers the footmen and numbers the converts at Pentecost and numbers the chariots of God rolling down the steps of heaven. So I have a right to enlist mathematics for the demonstration of the easy possibility of bringing the whole world to God in the coming decade by simple process of solicitation, each one only having to bring one a year, although I want to take in 40,000 and I know men now alive who, I think, by pen or voice, or both; directly or indirectly, will take hundreds of thousands each. So you see that that will discharge some of the 2,754,375 from the necessity of taking any.

Another reason why I know it can be done is that we may divide the work up among the denominations. God does not ask any one denomination to do the work, or any dozen denominations. The work can be divided and is being divided up, not geographically, but according to the temperaments of the human family. We can not say to one denomination, you take Persia, and another, you take China, and another, you take India, because there are all styles of temperaments in all nations. And some denominations are especially adapted to work with people of sauguine temperament or phlegmatic temperament or choleric temperament or billious temperament or nervous temperament or lymphatic temperament. The Episcopal church will do its most effective work with those who by taste prefer the stately and ritualistic. The Methodist church will do its best work among the emotional and demonstrative. The Presbyterian church will do its best work among those who like strong doctrine and the stately service softened by the emotional. So each denomination will have certain kinds of people whom it will especially effect. So let the work be divided up. There the 750,000 Christians of the Presbyterian church north, and other hundreds of thousands in the Presbyterian church south, and all foreign Presbyterians, more especially Scotch, English, and Irish, making, I guess, about 2,000,000 Presbyterians; the Methodist church is still the Church of England on both sides the sea still larger; and many other denominations as much if not more consecrated than any I have mentioned. Divide up the world's evangelization among these denominations after they are persuaded it can be done before the nineteenth century is dead, and the last Hottentot, the last Turk, the last Japanese, the last American, the last European, the last Asiatic, the last African will see the salvation of God before he sees the opening gate of the twentieth century.

But this brings me to the adjoining thought; namely, we have the money to do the work. I mean the 50,000,000 of Christians have it. Aye, the 2,754,000 Christians have it, and the dam which is beginning to leak will soon break, and there will be rushing floods of hundreds, and millions, and billions of dollars in holy contribution when you persuade the wealthy men of the kingdom of God that the speedy conversion of the world is a possibility, and that Isaiah, and Ezekiel, and Daniel, and St. John will not stand in the way of it, but help it on. I have no sympathy with the bombardment of rich men. We would each be worth $5,000,000 if we could and by hard persuasion might perhaps be induced to take $15,000,000. Almost every paper I take up tells of some wealthy man who has endowed a college or built a church or a hospital or a free library, and that thing is going to multiply until the treasury of all our denominations and reformatory organizations will be overwhelmed with munificence if we can persuade our men of wealth that the world's evangelization is possible and that they may live to see it with their own eyes. I have always cherished the idea that when the world is converted we would be allowed to come out on the battlements of heaven and see the bannered procession and the bonfires of victory. But I would like to see the procession closer by and just be permitted myself to throw on a fagot for a bigger bonfire. And if you persuade our men of wealth that there is a possibility for them to join on earth in the universal glee of a redeemed planet, instead of laborious beseeching for funds and arguing and flattering in order to get a contribution for Christian objects, our men of wealth will stand in line as at a postoffice window or a railroad ticket office, but in this case waiting for their turn to make charitable deposit. The gentiles are not long going to allow themselves to be eclipsed by Mr. Hirsch, the Jew who has just given $40,000,000 for schools in France, Germany, and Russia. I rejoice that so much of the wealth of the world is coming into the possession of Christian men and women. And although the original church was very poor, and its members were fish-dealers on the banks of Galilee, and had only such stock in hand as they could take in their own net today in the hands of Christian men and women, there is enough money to print bibles and build churches and support missionaries under God in ten years to save the world.

Again, I think the world's evangelization can be achieved in the time specified because we have already the theological institutions necessary for this work. We do not have to build them; they are built and they are filled tens of thousands of young men, and there will be three sets of students who will graduate into the ministry before the close of this century, and once have them understand that instead of preaching thirty or forty years and taking into the kingdom of God a few hundred souls, right before them is the Sedan, is the Armageddon, and these young men, instead of entering the ministry timid and with apologetic air, will feel like David who came up just as the armies were set in array and he left his carriage and shouted for the battle and cried: "Who is this uncircumcised Philistine that he should defy the armies of the living God?" and with five gravel stones skillfully flung sent sprawling the bragging 10-footer, his mouth into the dust and his heels into the air.

My friends, what but such a consummation could be a fit climax to this century? You notice a tendency in history and all about us to a climax. The creation week rising from herbs to fish, and from fish to bird; and from bird to quadruped and from quadruped to immortal man. The new testament rising from quiet genealogical table in Matthew, to apocalyptic doxology in Revelation. Now, what can be an appropriate climax to this century, which has heard the puff of the first steamer, and the throb of the first stethoscope, and the click of the first telegraph, and the clatter of the first sewing-machine, and saw the flash of the first electric light, and the revolution of the first steam plow, and the law of storms was written, and the American Bible society and American Tract society were born; and instead of an audience laughing down Dr. Carey for advocating foreign missions, as was done at Northampton in England in the last century, now all denominations vying with each other as to who shall go the farthest and the soonest into the darkest of the New Hebrides, and 300,000 souls have been born to God in the South Sea islands, and Micronesia and Melanesia and Maloyan Polynesia have been set in the crown of Christ, and David Livingstone has unveiled Africa and the last bolted gate of barbaric nations has swung wide open to let the gospel in. What, I ask, with interrogation points uplifted, can be a fit, an appropriate, and sufficient climax except it be a world redeemed?

Yea, I believe it can de done if we get prepared for it, because the whole air and the whole heaven is full of willing help. "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth?" We make an awful mistake if we calculate only on the forces we can see. The mightiest army is in the air. My brethren, so much of selfishness, and pride, and rivalry, and bad motives of all kinds get into our work here that we are hindered. But the misty souls that have gone up to the flying armies of the sky have left all imperfection behind; and these souls are with us and without a fault and with perfect natures are on our side. You can not make me believe that after toiling here for long years for the redemption of the world until from exhaustion some of them fell into their graves they have ceased their interest in the stupendous conflict now raging, or that they are going to decline their help. Irenæus Prime! Honored on earth, but now glorified in heaven, have you forgotten the work toward which you gave for more than half a century your gracious life, your loving voice, and your matchless pen? No? Then come down and help. Alexander Duff! Have you forgotten the millions of India for whose salvation you suffered in Hindoo jungle and thundered on missionary platform? No! Then come down and help. David Brainerd! Have you forgotten the aborigines to whom you preached and for whom you prayed until you could pray no more, lying down delirious and amid the miasmas of the swamp? No! Then come down and help. Moncrieff and Freeman and Campbell! Have you forgotten Lucknow and Cawnpore? No! Then come down and help. I rub out of my eyes the stupidity and unbelief, and I, the servant of these great Elishas in the gospels, see the mountains all round about are full of horses of fire and chariots of fire and they hend this way. Hovered over are we by great clouds of witnesses and helpers. Clouds of apostles in the air, led on by Paul! Clouds of martyrs in the air, led on by Stephen! Clouds of prophets in the air, led on by Isaiah! Clouds of patriarchs in the air, led on by Abraham! Clouds of ancient warriors in the air, led on by Joshua, and that bible warrior, at whose prayer astronomy once halted over Ajalon and Gibeon, seems now to lift one hand toward the descending sun of this century and the other hand toward the moon of the last decade, saying: "Stand thou still till the church of God gets the final victory!"

Then let us take what remains of this decade to get ready for the final decade of the nineteenth century. You and I may not live to see that shall not hinder me from declaring the magnificent possibility. I confess that the mistake of my life has been, not that I did not work hard—for I could not have worked harder and lived, as God knows and my family know—but that I have not worked under the realization that the salvation of this world was a near-by possibility. But whether we see it, the beginning or the closing of that decade, is of no importance, if only that decade can get the coronation, and then all decades shall kneel before this enthroned decade, and even the gray-grown centuries will cast their crows before it and it will be the most honored decade between the time when the morning stars sang together as the libretto of worlds was opened and the time when the mighty angel robed in cloud and rainbow, shall, with one foot on the sea and the other foot on the land, swear by him that liveth forever and ever that time shall be no longer. Allelulia! Amen!

Easter "Lifting.

A peculiar Easter-Sunday custom is still in vogue in some of the northern counties in England. On that day the men parade the streets with the privilege of "lifting" every woman they meet three times from the ground, and demanding in payment either a kiss or a sixpence. On Easter Monday the tables are turned, the women being entitled to the chance of recovering their kisses or sixpences, as the case may be.

Chambers' Book of Days thus alludes to the custom of lifting: "In Lancashire, in Cheshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire, and perhaps in other counties, the ridiculous custom of 'lifting' or heaving,' is practiced. On Easter Monday the men lift the women, and on Easter Tuesday the women lift, or heave the men. The process is performed by two lusty men or women joining their hands across each other's wrists; then, making the person to be heaved sit down on their arms, they lift him up aloft two or three times, and often carry him several yards along the street. A grave clergyman who happened to be passing through a town in Lancashire, on an Easter Tuesday, and having to stay an hour or two at an inn, was astonished by three or four lusty women rushing into his room, exclaiming that they had come to lift him.' 'To lift me?' repeated the amazed divine; 'what can you mean? 'Why, your reverence' we're come to lift you, 'cause it's Easter Tuesday.' Lift me because it,s Easter Tuesday? I don't understand. Is there such a custom here?' Yes to be sure; all us women was lifted yesterday, and us lifts the men to-day. And in course it's our rights and duties.' After a little further parley, the reverenb traveler compromised with his fair visitors for half a crown, and escaped the dreaded compliment."—April Table Talk.

Returned with His Punch,

San Francisco Chronicle.

They were telling experiences the other night, and Col. Granniss told one of his. He made the trip through the Southern country here just after the road had been opened. The festive cowboy had just began to enjoy the sport of running the train in the rough region, and at one of the stations a formidable specimen of that tough human boarded the cars. The Conductor came along punching the tickets, and this cowboy did not pay any attention to him. At last the Conductar laid his hand on the cowboy's shoulder and said, "ticket. please." The cowboy turned in true cowboy style, pulling out his revolver and pointed it at the Couductor.

"Here's my ticket."

The Conductor walked on and punched everybody else's coupon. Then he dissapeared. The little incident had been forgotten by almost everybody on the car. The cowboy was in a quiescent state, and the car was quite still when the Conductor came in. He walked leisurely up the aisle and suddenly stopped before the cowboy, placed a great big knife dangerously contiguous to his vital part, and said quietly:

"Lemme see that ticket again." The cowboy paid his fare.

6 Louis H. Neebe of Chicago is securing the Signatures of members of the Illinois general assembly to petition for the pardon of his brother, Oscar W. Neebe, who is serving a fifteen years' sentence in Jolliet for complicity in the noted Haymarket massacre. The petitions which he will present by Gov. Fifer are unusually strong, being signed by some of the best known lawyers, ministers and other public men of the state. Among the United States Senator Farwell, Congressman Manson, Mayor Roche and ex-Mayor Harrison. There are over six thousand signatures in all

HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the House.

A little saltpetre or carbonate of soda mixed with the water in which flowers are placed will keep them fresh for two weeks.

The Novel Tints in millinery are English rose, magnolia, anemone pink, wisteria, lily-leaf green, oak heart, summer sky, and opal. The same colors appear in straw and braid hats as in bonnets.

The new washing surahs that now come in all the delicate fine shades will be largely used for summer frocks, for ties, for draperies, chemisettes, and will be especially valuable for hat and bonnet trimming.

Dress shoes are slightly pointed at the toes and are cut down deep in front. They have plain pompadour heels. A narrow strap holds the shoe over the instep, this strap runs through an oblong buckle of French brilliants.

To launder red table linen: Use tepid water, with a little powdered borax, which serves to set the color; wash the linen separately and quickly; using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang out to dry in the shade, and iron when almost dry.

A Disinfectant—May be made cheaply by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with this barrel of water slack a barrel of lime. This forms a sort of chloride of lime which may be used freely in cellars, outhouses and drains.

Washing Colored Goods—To prevent fading, rinse in salt water, or soak first for a few minutes in salt water; or, what is better for some goods, soak in water and ox gall. A spoonful of ox gall to a gallon of water is a good preparation.

Borax water will instantly remove all soils and stains from the hands, and heal all scratches and chafes. To make it put crude borax into a large bottle and fill with water until at last the water can absorb no more, and a residum remains at the bottom of the bottle. To the water in which the hands are to be washed pour from this bottle enough to make it very soft. It is very cleansing and healthy. By its use the hands will be kept in excellent condition.

Wash dresses for home and country wear are made with belted waist, full or plain on the shoulders, at the fancy of the wearer, and straight gathered skirt four and a half yards wide. Neither lining nor foundation skirt is used. The skirt is some three inches longer at the back and has about half the fullness massed there into a narrow space. The collar is a narrow knife pleating turned down from a standing band. The sleeves are either full and gathered into turned-back cuffs or else coat-shape, with much fullness at the armhole.

Words to a Wife.

In your study to master your husband's temper, do not forget to keep a firm hold of your own. Women are less selfish and less imperious, but they are more sensitive and hasty than men, and more apt, on small occasions to mount into a flame and become indignant about trifles. Of all things in the world beware most of this fault, for by indulging it you lose the grace and vantage ground of your sex. When your husband speaks harshly to you—as even the best of husbands may do in an evil moment—either remain silent, or, if you are pressed hard, give a firm but placid reply in a tone that expresses neither exasperation or contempt.—Cassell's Magazine.

Virtue in Onions and Beef.

What is the most strengthening food for a convalescent? Well, you know the beef-tea theory has been exploded. The most life-giving and digestible food that can be given to one just recovering from an illness is chopped beef. Just take a pound of the finest round of raw beef, cut off all the fat, slice two onions, and pepper and salt. Then chop the onion and meat together, turning them over and over until both are reduced almost to a pulp. Then spread on slices of rye bread, and eat as sandwiches. People talk about celery being a nervine, but let me tell you that there is nothing which quiets the nerves without bad results like onions. The use of them induces sleep, and much strength is obtained from them. That is the ideal food for convalescing, or for any one in a weak state of health. Canners' Gazette.

Trouble With the Ear.

Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, jr., talking in the Medical Classics about removing insects from the ear, expresses the belief that "sweet oil is perhaps the best thing to keep the insect from moving. That is the first desideratum. The oil, by its thick consistence, will so entangle and bedraggle the insect's legs and wings that the intolerable noise will be stopped. If oil be not at hand use any liquid that is not poisonous or corrosive. Water will probably be within the reach of every one. This is also more liable to float out, too, than either sweet oil or glycerine. It has been suggested to blow tobacco smoke in the ear to stupefy the insect. We cannot endorse this advice; tobacco smoke blown into the ear of a child has been known to cause alarming symptoms. When the movements of the intruder have been arrested syringe the ear gently with warm water. All manner of insects and bugs have been found in the ear, but you can never tell in a given case who the rude caller is knocking at the door of your brain until you have him out."

Corn Fed.

Some of our corn belt editors are inquiring the value of corn bread and mush as food, now that the new roller process of flour is in vogue and wheat high in price, and yet they should know that a corn diet has been proven to be the cause of the decline in vigor and hardiness in hogs, rendering them peculiarly liable to cholera and other diseases. Now, if corn is not a good steady diet for animals it is not good for men, and ought not to be recommended for them. Wheat flour, made by the roller process, has a greater per cent. of muscle-making food than that made by the old process and makes more wholesome bread, and wheat bread is far more wholesome than corn bread. Corn bread and potatoes are both very common articles of diet, but do not build up, and are not proper food for growing children. Mush is generally eaten with milk which helps it out. Corn fed people are not a high type, and the agricultural papers in the "corn belt" don't want to encourage raising corn-fed children. To find corn-fed people, go south among the "Georgia Crackers."

The Causes of Death.

Our readers are doubtless all familiar with the Robinson poisoning cases, which have recently come to light in Somerville, Mass., a suburb of Boston.

It seems that eight deaths have occurred from arsenical poisoning, seven in one family, and within five years. It is doubtful if the murderers would have been brought to justice had not an organization in which the victims were insured began an investigation as to why so many persons had suddenly died in one family.

But the sensation from a medical point of view connected with the case, took place in Boston at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, when it was stated by Dr. Holt that there was general ignorance of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning and because of such ignorance the Robinson poisoning cases had gone on without arousing the suspicion of medical men. The Robinson cases were all treated by regular physicians, with correct diplomas, men supposed to know what they were doctoring for, and to know the effect of drugs on certain diseases. Yet in the five deaths from arsenical poisoning of which we speak, certificates of death were given for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, bowel disease, and Bright's Disease.

Such a commentary on the general ignorance of the medical profession, made by one of its own number, we believe to be without a parallel.

Is it any wonder that patients are losing faith in their doctors? Here were five able bodied people slowly poisoned with arsenic before their very eyes, and yet these very wise medical men were doctoring them for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningetis, bowel disease, and Bright's disease.

In the very same manner thousands of patients are being treated this day for pneumonia, heart trouble, dropsy, incipient consumption, etc., when these are but symptoms of advanced kidney disease, which is but another name for Bright's disease. The doctors do not strike at the seat of the disease —the kidneys, and if they did nine times out of ten they would fail—as they are on record as saying they can not cure Bright's disease of the kidneys. Rather than use Warner's Safe Cure, a well-known specific for this and all other forms of kidney disease they would let their patients die, and then give a death certificate that death was caused by pericarditis, apoplexy, phthisic or cardiac affection.

Is this not the honest truth? Do you not know in your own personal history very many instances where physicians doctored the wrong disease, and caused untold suffering, and many times, death? Which leads us to remark that very much can be learned by one's-self by careful observation, and that the doctors are very far from having a monopoly of the knowledge of medicine or disease.

Thomas B. Coulter is to be appointed fifth auditor of the treasury.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS is not a fancy alcoholic beverage. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul.

John Crosby of Minneapolis wins the Yale junior exhibition prize.

In this, as in every community, there are those who are out of work, or who are employed at very unsatisfactory wages. To any and all such we would say, write to B. F. Johnson & Co. 1009 Main St., Richmond Va. They can show you a "better way." Capital not necessary.

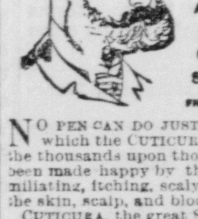
Permission is given settlers to cross the Cherokee outlet when in route to Oklahoma.

"Farmer" McClaughrey, the boodle commissioner of Cook county, Illinois, was formally released from custody at the penitentiary at Joliet.

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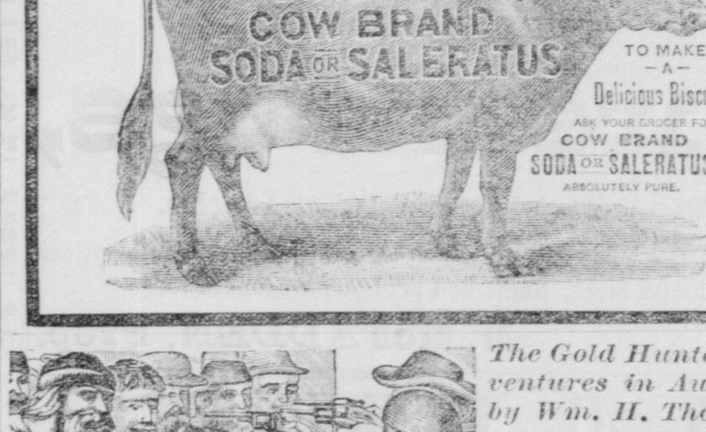
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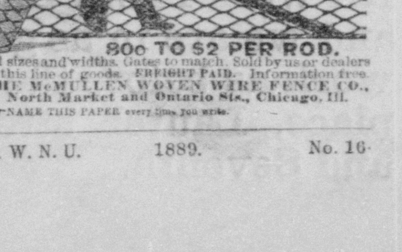
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Minnesota Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Hixson pitched into the bill bringing county elevators doing a business for compensation under the control of the railroad and warehouse commission and providing for their licensing. The bill was drafted by the railroad and warehouse commission, and was introduced by Mr. Shields. Mr. Hixson declared that the bill was not in the interests of the farmers, but was an outrage upon them. It would also, he claimed, encourage the wheat ticket system, which system was iniquitous and ought to be abolished. After a brief debate the measure was recommended for indefinite postponement. Notice of reconsideration was given.

When the Duluth & Winnipeg forfeiture bill was reported on favorably in the senate by the judiciary committee an attempt was made to summarily kill it. Mr. Buckman moving its indefinite postponement and Mr. Edwards giving the motion a second. There were protests from two or three senators against this course, and Mr. Crandall called for the ayes and noes on the motion. The vote stood 18 for indefinite postponement and 21 against. The committee's report was then adopted, and the bill goes on general orders.

HOUSE.—The Day libel bill was the occasion of a hard-fought battle in the house yesterday. Members who have been in previous legislatures say that they never saw a harder fight. It passed—yeas, 54, nays, 35.

In accordance with a resolution of the house Chief Clerk Carpenter yesterday reported the number of bills in the hands of house committees. The total number is 395, of which 334 are house bills and 46 senate bills. Of these the judiciary committee has 46 house bills and 18 senate bills; appropriations, 10; roads and bridges, 85; incorporations, 12; Ramsey county delegation, 5, and Hennepin county delegation, 22. The rest are divided among the other committees and delegations. A number of these were reported back yesterday, and a number of others, if they ever do come back, will only take the time that it takes to indefinitely postpone them, as for instance, the eighty-five before the roads and bridges committee.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

SENATE.—There was a great difference between the vote on the Hixson bill to divorce the agricultural college from the state university, taken in the senate on the question of final passage yesterday, and the vote taken in committee of the whole two or three days ago, whereby the measure was recommended to pass. When the final vote was taken, eleven senators voted in favor of the measure, and twenty-two against it.

When Mr. Day's bill amending the libel law came back from the house, the house amendments were adopted. The senate failed, however, to concur in the passage of the bill as amended, the vote standing 21 ayes to 9 noes. The bill was declared lost, for the reason that not a majority of the entire senate voted in the affirmative; but Mr. Day bobbed up with a notice of reconsideration, and the measure has yet a chance of life.

HOUSE—The house was a veritable cave of the winds yesterday morning. It was in session two hours and fifty minutes, and when the noon recess was taken it required very close investigation to find out in what respect the business of the session had been in the least furthered.

The friends of meat inspection tried to go into committee of the whole yesterday, but Judge Fleming demanded the ayes and noes, and the roll call found 56 in favor of the motion and 25 against. So the motion was lost.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

SENATE.—When the senate met yesterday Senator Hixon moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this senate that the institutions known as the state university and the college of agriculture shall be separated and carried on in accordance with the original design of the general government.

This resolution, he said, would not affect the finances or standing of the university. In the discussion of this question no objection had been raised to the separation of these institutes, and the desire was now to put these men on record whether they meant what they then said.

Mr. Durant's committee, on whose shoulders rests the burden of investigating the Manitoba road, made a show at doing something last night. They met and proceeded to the general offices of the road, where they were received by President Hill and Col. Clough. Here they spent a very pleasant evening. Mr. Hill entertained them informally with a general history of the road, told them the weight of his steers, and gave his sanction to the passage of the meat inspection bill. Then they told a few stories and came away. It is not recorded that they saw the inside of the vaults, nor that they counted the cash, nor even that Mr. Hill imparted to them the combination of the lock. Then they took an iron-clad oath of secrecy as to the proceedings of the evening to give them an air of importance, and came away.

In the afternoon the senate resumed the consideration of special orders, and passed Mr. Pope's bill relating to the railroad and warehouse commission and defining the duties of such commission in relation to common carriers. Mr Pope exclaimed the provisions of the measure, which is a consolidation of the present law governing the commission, with several amendments.

HOUSE.—The question being taken on the passage of the bill, there were yeas 71 and nays 20, so the bill is passed and its title agreed to." This, from Speaker Graves, followed by a burst of applause from the butcher-packed lobby, marked the end of the hard-fought battle in the house. For more than four hours the house had been debating the meat inspection bill, and at a quarter of 7 last evening it became a law, so far as the legislature can make it so.

The bill to amend the laws affecting common carriers and defining the duties of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners was a special order in the senate yesterday morning. This bill allowed an appeal from the orders of the commission, and was indefinitely postponed.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

SENATE.—There was a big fight begun in the senate, and the contending forces still stand arrayed against each other, though until Monday hostilities have been suspended. The contest is over the Duluth & Winnipeg land grant forfeiture bill, on which measure, with seven absentees, the senate found itself in a deadlock.

HOUSE—Mr. Keyes' bill providing for the adoption of what is usually called the Australian system of voting, but amended so as to apply only to cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants, passed the house.

The bill recognizing the Third regiment was taken up and recommended to pass, together with the senate bill raising the state treasurer's clerk's salary from $900 to $1,200; to authorize the city of Hastings to aid in the construction of the Burlington road; to authorize the incorporation of the order of Hibernians; Senator Scheffer's bill to punish drunkenness; to protect occupants of real estate, to define the rights and liabilities of subscribers of newspapers.

MONDAY APRIL 15.

SENATE—There was quite a lively debate in the senate over Mr. Hoard's county option bill. Mr. Hoard himself led off in an argument in which he stood up for the principle of the bill, for the right of the county as a unit of government to govern its own affairs. And certainly, he remarked, if the people have a right to regulate anything they have the right to regulate a business that brings taxes on the citizens and evil on the whole community. After some discussion the bill was defeated.

The bill increasing the annual appropriation for agricultural societies from $12,000 to $24,000 passed committee of the whole after being amended by Senator Clark so as to shut off the Southern Minnesota Agricultural society from an annual appropriation of $2,000, to which it has been entitled heretofore under the law.

HOUSE.—The Red river drainage bill was defeated by a vote of 40 in its favor to 30 against. Col. Brush, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Benson, Mr. Searle and Mr. Ives all spoke in its favor, but they were unable to convert enough of their opponents, who were led by Messrs. Hoyt and Forbes. Col. Brush voted no and gave notice of a motion to reconsider. Among the house bills passed were Mr. Forbes' bill relative to the employment of children under fourteen years of age; Mr. Morgan's bill compelling the use of safety switches; Mr. Smith's bill relating to the mode of inflicting the death penalty.

The house spent the evening on general orders. The bill designed to regulate the incorporation of building and loan associations, prepared by the incorporation committee in the senate and the special committee of the house, was recommended to pass. Mr. Estes' bill to establish and maintain farmers' institutes was the subject of a hard fight. The opposition to it was led by Mr. McNelly, and it was sought in every way to amend the bill so as to cause its defeat, and that gentleman and Mr. Sevatson had some personal tilts with Mr. Estes. The principal event of the struggle was that Mr. Crain of Lincoln county made his first speeches of the session in opposition to the bill. The bill places the institutes under the direction of two of the regents of the university, to be selected by the board, with the presidents of the Farmers' alliance and the Dairyman's association. It was recommended to pass.

TUESDAY, April 16.

SENATE—Both houses have now declared in favor of the Australian election system. The house has passed the Keyes bill and it is now pending in the senate, while the senate has declared in committee of the whole in favor of the Scheffer bill, which also embodies the Australian principle, although differing from the Keyes (house) bill in some of its details.

The relations of the state university and the agricultural college received another airing in the senate, the subject being brought up by Mr. Hixon's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that the college should be separated from the university "and carried on in accordance with original design of the general government." The resolution was lost, yeas 8, nays 28.

As the senate approaches its close the necessity for economizing time becomes apparent. Yesterday in the senate Mr. Day, in recognition of this fact, introduced a resolution limiting all speeches to five minutes except that the member in charge of a bill will be allowed double that length of time in closing the debate.

Mr. Day's amendment of the libel law, as amended by the house, passed the senate by a vote of 27 to 2.

The election law contains 137 sections and covers thirty-one pages in print.

HOUSE.—There was an interesting little chapter on the street railroads read before the house yesterday afternoon, which in view of the present state of the affairs of the local company, is of especial interest to the citizens of St. Paul. It came up when Mr. Wilson's bill to repeal chapter 297, of the Special Laws of 1883, was reached on the calendar. The chapter referred to is an act confirming and validating the city ordinance granting exclusive franchise to the street railroad management. Without this act the supreme court had decided the ordinance was not binding. The bill passed—yeas 66, nays 16.

The house spent the day on the calendar. The omnibus approriation bill was the first and was passed with but five negative votes, cast by Messrs. Crain, Faricy, Harrington, McNelly and Roberts. The first of the house bills was Mr. Robert's bill waiving the forfeiture of the Duluth & Winnipeg swamp land grant. The bill passed, yeas 33 nays 38.

Mr. Crossfield's bill proposing a constitutional amendment giving the legislature power to regulate or abolish the grand jury system was passed. Mr. C. R. Davis' civil service bill went through by a vote of 56 to 25.

The Red River valley drainage bill gasped its last gasp, when Col. Brush's motion to reconsider the vote by which it was defeated last fall was voted down.

The house committee on appropriations cut down the $5,000 given by the senate for a monument at New Ulm to $3,000.

He Saved Himself Gracefully.

Boston Advertiser.

In a family residing at the South End is a bright little one who is the life of the house. Whenever any one in the household does a thing that does not please him he retaliates by saying: "I don't love you." He had said this once or twice to his fond grandmother, and his father rebuked him for it by saying: "If you ever speak to your grandma in that way, I shall be obliged to punish you "A few nights later the family were at supper and the watchful grandmother removed from the boy's plate something which she did not think he should eat. He regarded her sullenly for a moment, and then blurted out: "I don't love you, grandma." His father glanced at him from across the table as much as to say: "I'll settle with you after supper, young man, and the little fellow immediately saw the necessity of squaring himself with his paternal parent, so he quickly added, "as much as I love Jesus." Then he explained himself by saying: "Of course, I don't love any of you as I love Jesus." It is needless to say that he was not punished.

American "Snobs" the Worst.

New York Evening Post.

The tips given by Americans in England, by the way, are almost always too large, and by this they add to their expenses in a manner which greatly astonishes English people, who regard all tips as an exaction, not to be inflated in a spirit of liberality, but to be reduced to a minimum in a spirit of economy. An American always likes to be richer than he is. An Englishman does not care a button what the porter thinks of him, and gives the man what he thinks such a man ought to expect, and no more. In the same way Americans always increase their expenses by traveling first-class, on a sort of noblesse oblige principle, a habit which cause infinite amusement among the more economical English, and gives point to the old joke that no one travels first class except fools and Americans.

The Cowboy and Shorty.

Chicago Mail.

"The long and the short" is what the army call the last two appointments made by President Cleveland to the Inspector-General's department, one of the fortunate officers being considerably more than six feet in height and the other not much more than five. The latter is a "little Napoleon," however, in his profession and has greatly distinguished himself in the arm of the service to which he has hitherto belonged. Like men of small stature, his presence is nevertheless dignified and commanding. Upon one occasion, when engaged in quelling some disturbance in the far West, he was asked by a giant cowboy: "Who in the—are you?" To which he replied, standing upon the tips of his toes: "Capt. Black of the United States army." "Well," said his huge opponent, in that peculiar and exasperating frontier drawl, "Capt. Black of the United States army, if you don't make yourself d—d scarce I'll get a mouse-trap and catch you!"

Hadn't a Pain for Ninety-Six Years

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

John Field died March 6, at the residence of his sister, in this city, aged 96 years. He was a native of the Quaker City. He was a bricklayer by trade, and in 1812 he gave a day's labor in building Fort Mifflin. It was the custom during the building of the fort for each mechanic to contribute a day's labor to the work. He was a remarkably healthy man, his sister saying that he never complained of having an "ache or pain in his life." He was able to go out of doors as late as last fall, and was confined to his bed but two weeks before his death, which was the result of age. His wife died in 1861. His intellect and eyesight were unimpaired up to his death, but his hearing was somewhat dulled. Of his seven children two are living. Seven grandchildren and four great grandchildren also survive him.

Presidents Notify Themselves.

A gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind, having had his curiosity aroused by attendance upon his first inaugural sought Senator Edmunds for information.

"Who notified General Harrison that he had been elected President of the United States?" he asked.

"Nobody. The law makes no provision for such notification. The President elect takes cognizance of the fact by general report, the same as the Supreme Court Justices, and," continued the Vermont Senator, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "in 100 years there has never been a case of failure on the part of the right man to learn of his election in time to be present on inauguration day.

A mother was giving her child, a boy of 7 years, some Bible instruction. She was telling him the story of Adam's fall. Having narrated the tale of the apple and what mischief it did, the mother asked: "Now, don't you think Adam did very wrong to eat the apple?" The little fellow thought a moment and then answered: "Why, would it have been polite to refuse the apple when the lady offered it to him?"

The Everest exploring party have left Winnepeg for the arctic circle. They go from here to Calgary, thence across the country to Edmonton, and will descend Mackenzie river to the Arctic ocean, and expect to return via Alaska. They have deposited $10,000 with the Hudson's Bay company, which will enable them to draw supplies from any of their posts in the far frozen north.

SAVE THE PERISHING.

Dr. Talmage Looking Forward to the Salvation of Men of Every Race.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 14.—At the Brooklyn tabernacle today, after expounding passages descriptive of the world as it shall be when gospelized, Dr. Talmage gave out the hymn:

"People and realms of every tongue
Dwell on his love with sweetest song."

Text, Revelations, xix., 4: "Amen; Alleluia."

The nineteenth century is departing. After it has taken a few more steps, if each year be a step, it will be gone into the eternities. In a short time we shall be in the last decade of this century, which fact makes the solemnest book outside the bible the almanac, and the most suggestive and the most tremendous piece of machinery in all the earth the clock. The last decade of this century upon which we shall soon enter will be the grandest, mightiest, and most decisive decade in all the chronologies. I am glad it is not to come immediately, for we need by a new baptism of the holy ghost to prepare for it. That last ten years of the nineteenth century; may we all live to see them! Does any one say that this division of time is arbitrary? Oh, no; in other ages the divisions of time may have been arbitrary, but our years date from Christ. Does any one say that the grouping of ten together is an arrangement arbitrary? Oh, no; next to the figure seven, ten is with God a favorite number Abraham dwelt ten years in Canaan Ten righteous men would have saved Sodom. In the ancient tabernacle were ten curtains, their pillars ten, and their sockets ten. In the ancient temple were ten lavers and ten candlesticks and ten tables and a molten sea of ten cubits. And the commandments written on Mount Sinai were ten, and the kingdom of God was likened to ten virgins, and ten men should lay hold of him that was a Jew, and the reward of the greatly faithful is that they shall reign over ten cities, and in the effort to take the census of the New Jerusalem the number ten swings around the thousands, crying "ten thousand times ten thousand." So I come to look toward the closing ten years of the nineteenth century with an intensity of interest I can hardly describe.

I have also noticed that the favorite time in many of the centuries for great events was the closing fragment of the century. Is America to be discovered, it must be in the last decade of the fifteenth century, namely, 1492. Was free constitutional government to be well established in America, the last years of the eighteenth century must achieve it. Were three cities to be submerged by one pitch of scoriæ, Herculaneum and Strabiæ and Pompeii in the latter part of the first century must go under. The fourth century closed with the most agitating ecclesiastical war of history—Urban VI. against Clement VII. Alfred the Great closes the ninth century with their resounding deeds. The sixteenth century closed with the establishment of religious independence in the United Netherlands. Aye, almost every century has had its peroration of overtowering achievements. As the closing years of the centuries seem a favorite time for great scenes of emancipation or disaster, and as the number ten seems a favorite number in the scriptures, written by divine direction, and as we are soon to enter upon the last ten years of the ninteenth century, what does the world propose? What does the church of Christ propose?

What do reformers propose? I know not; but now, in the presence of this consecrated assembly, I propose that we make ready, get all our batteries planted and our plans well laid in what remains in this decade and then in the last decade of the nineteenth century march up and take this round world for God.

When I say we I mean the 500,000,000 Christians now alive. But as many of them will not have enough heart for the work let us copy Gideon, and as he had 32,000 men in his army to fight the Midianites, but many of them were not made of the right stuff, and he promulgated a military order saying: "Whosoever is fearful and afraid let him return and depart early from Gilead;" and 22,000 were afraid of getting hurt and went home and only 10,000 were left and God told them that even this reduced number was too large a number, for they might think they had triumphed independent of divine help, and so the number must be still further reduced, and only those should be kept so in haste for victory over their enemies that, though very thirsty, they would, without stopping a second, just scoop up the water in the palm of their right hand, and scoop up the water in the palm of their left hand, and only 300 men did that, and those 300 men, with the battle-shout "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon!" scattered the Midianites like leaves in an equinox, so out of the 500,000,000 nominal Christians of today let all unbelievers, and cowards go home and get out of the way. And suppose we have only 400,000,000 left—suppose only 200,000,000 left—suppose only 100,000 left—yea, suppose we only have 50,000,000 left, with them we will undertake the divine crusade, and each one just scooping up a palmful of the river of God's mercy in one hand and a palmful of the river of God's strength in the other, let us with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon," the sword of the Lord and of John Knox, the sword of the Lord and of Matthew Simpson, the sword of the Lord and of Bishop McIlvaine, the sword of the Lord and of Adontram Judson, the sword of the Lord and of Martin Luther, go into the last decade of the ninteenth century.

Is it audacious for me to propose it? Oh, no; a captive servant in the kitchen of Naaman told the commander-in-chief where he could get rid of the blotches of his awful leprosy, and his complexion became as fair as a babe's. And didn't Christ, in order to take the ophthalmia out of the eyes of the blind man, use a mixture of spittle and dust? And who showed Blucher a short cut for his army so that, instead of taking the regular road by which he would have come up late, he came up in time to save Waterloo and Europe? Was it not an unknown lad, who perhaps could not write his own name? And so I, "who am less than the least of all saints," propose a short cut to victory, and am willing to be the expectoration on some blind eye and tell some of the brigadier-generals of the Lord of hosts how this leprosied world may in the final decade of the nineteenth century have its flesh come again as the flesh of a little child.

Is there anything in prophecy to hinder this speedy consummation? No. Some one begins to quote from Daniel about "time, times, and a half time," and takes from Revelation the seven trumpets, blowing them all at once in my ear. But with utmost reverence I take up all the prophecies and hold them towards heaven and say God never has and never will stop consecrated effort and holy determination and magnificent resolve, and that if the church of God will rise up to its full work it can make Daniel's time twenty years and his half time ten years. Neither Isaiah, nor Ezekiel, nor Micah, nor Malachi, nor Jeremiah, nor any of the major or minor prophets will hinder us a second. Suppose the bible had announced the millennium to begin the year 3889, that would be no hindrance. In one sense God never changes his mind, being the same yesterday, today, and forever. But in another sense he does change his mind and times without number every day, and that is when his people pray. Didn't he change his mind about Nineveh? By God's command Jonah, at the top of his voice, while standing on the steps of the merchants' exchange and the palatial residences of that city, cried out: "Yet forty days and Nineven shall be overthrown!" Was it overthrown in forty days? No. The people gave up their sins and cried for mercy, and though Jonah got mad because his whole course of sermons had been spoiled and went into a disgraceful pouting, we have the record so sublime I cannot read it without feeling a nervous chill running through me. "God saw their works that they turned from their evil way and God repented of the evil that he had said he would do unto them, and he did it not." God is a father, and some of us know what that means, and some time when we have promised chastisement and the child deserved it, the little darling has put her arms around our neck and expresses such sorrow and such promises of doing better that her tears landed on the lips of our kiss, and we held her a half-hour after on our knee, and would as soon think o slapping an angel in the face as of even striking her with the weight of our little finger. God is a father, and, while he has promised this world scorgings, though they were to be for a thousand years or five thousand years, he would, if the world repented, substitute benediction and divine caress. God changed his mind about Sodom six times. He had determined on its destruction. Abraham asked him if he would not spare it if fifty righteous people were found there; and, narrowing down the number, if forty-five people were found there; i forty people; if thirty people; if twenty people; if ten people were found there. And each of the six times the Lord answered yes.

Oh, why didn't Abraham go on just two steps further and say if five be found there and one be found there, for then for the sake of Lot, its one citizen, I think Sodom would be spared. Eight times does the bible say that God repented when he had promised punishments and withheld the stroke. Was it a slip af Paul's pen when he spoke of God's cutting short the work in righteousness? No, Paul's pen never slipped. There is nothing in the way of prophecy to hinder the crusade I have proposed for the last decade of the nineteenth century.

The whole trouble is that we put off the completion of the world's redemption to such long and indefinite distances. The old proverb, that ' what is everybody's buisness is nobody's buisness" might be changed a little and made truthfully to say what is the gospel buisness of all the ages is the gospel business of no age. We are so constituted we can not get up much enthusiasm about something 500 years from now or 1,000 years from now. We are fighting at too long a range. That gun called the "swamp angel" was a nuisance. It shot six miles, but it hardly ever hit anything. It did its chief destrctive work when it burst and killed those who were setting it off. Short range is the effective kind of work, whether it be for wordly or religious purpose. Some man, with his eyes half shut, drones out to me the bible quotation, "A thousand years are as one day;" that is, ten centuries are not long for the Lord. But why do you not quote the previous sentence, which says that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years? That is, he could do the work of ten centuries in twenty-four hours. The mightiest obstacle to Christian work is the impression that the world's evangelization is away off. And we take the telescope and look on and off through centuries until we see two objects near each other, and we strain our vision and guess what they are, and we call great conventions to see what they are, and we get down our heaviest theological works and balance our telescope on the lid and look and look, and finally conclude that they are two beasts that we see, and the one has hair and the other has wool, and we guess it must be the lion and the lamb lying down together. In that cradle of postponement and somnolence we rock the church as though it were an impatient child, and say: "Hush, my dear, don't be impatient! Don't get excited by revivals! Don't cry! Your father is coming! Don't get uneasy! He will be here in two or three or ten or twenty thousand years." And we act as though we thought when Macauley's famous New Zealander in the far distance is seated on a broken arch of London bridge sketching the ruins of St. Paul's his grandchild might break in and jolt his pencil by asking him if he thought the millennium ever should appear. Men and women of the eternal God! Sons and daughters of the Lord almighty! We may have it start in the decade that is soon to commence, and it will be done if we can persuade the people between now and then to get ready for the work.

What makes me think it can be done? First, because God is ready. He needs no long persuasion to do his work, for, if he is not willing that any of the people of the next decade shall perish; and the whole bible is a chime of bells ringing out "Come, come, come," and you need not go round the earth to find out how much he wants the world to come, but just to walk around one stripped and bare and leafless tree with two branches, not arched, but horizontal. But he is waiting, as he said he would, for the co-operation of the church. When we are ready God is ready. And he certainly has all the weaponry ready to capture this world for the truth, all the weapons of kindness or devastation. On the one hand the gospel and power to orchardize the earth, and foundations swinging in rainbow and Chatsworthian verdure and aromas poured out of the vials of heaven, while on the other hand he has the weaponry of devastation, thunderbolt and conflagration, and forces planetary, solar, lunar, stellar, or meteoric, that with loose rein thrown on the neck for a second would leave constellations and galaxies so many split and shivered wheels on the boulevards of heaven. And that God is on our side—all on our side. Blessed be his glorious name! Blessed was the hour when through Jesus Christ my sinful soul made peace with him!

If you continue to ask me why I think that the world can be saved in the final decade of the nineteenth century, I reply, because it is not a great undertaking, considering the number of workers that will go at it, if once persuaded it can be done. We have sifted the 500,000,000 of workers down to 400,000,000 and 300,000,000 and 200,000,000 100,000,000 and to 50,000,000. I went to work to cipher out how many souls that number could bring to God in ten years if each one brought a soul every year and if each soul so brought should bring another each succeeding year. I found out, aided by a professor in mathematics, that we did not need anything like such a number of workers enlisted. You see, it is simply a question of mathematics and in geometrical progression. Then I gave to the learned professor this problem: How many persons would it require to start with if each one brought a soul into the kingdon each year for ten years and each one brought another each succeeding year, in order to have 1,400,000,000 people saved, or the population of the earth at present? His answer was 2,754,375 workers. So you see that when I sifted the 500,000,000 nominal Christians of the earth down to 50,000,000 and stopped there, I retained for this work 47,000,000 people too many. There it is in glorious mathematics, quod erat demonstrandum. Do you tell me that God does not care for mathematics? Then you have never seen the giant's causeway where God shows his regard for the hexagonal in whole ranges of rocky columns with six sides and six angles. Then you have not studied the geometry of a bee's honeycomb with six sides and six angles. Then you have not noticed what regard God has for the square; the altar of the ancient tabernacle four square, the breastplate four square, the court of the temple in Ezekiel's vision four square, the new Jerusalem laid out four square. Or you have not noticed his regard for the circle by making it his throne—"sitting on the circle of the earth," and fashioning sun and moon and stars in a circle, and sending our planetary system around other systems in a circle and the whole universe sweeping around the throne of God in a circle. And as to his regard for mathematical number, he makes the fourth book in his bible the Book of Numbers, and numbers the hosts of Israel and numbers the troops of Sennacherib and numbers Solomon's hewers in the forest and numbers the spearmen and numbers the footmen and numbers the converts at Pentecost and numbers the chariots of God rolling down the steps of heaven. So I have a right to enlist mathematics for the demonstration of the easy possibility of bringing the whole world to God in the coming decade by simple process of solicitation, each one only having to bring one a year, although I want to take in 40,000 and I know men now alive who, I think, by pen or voice, or both; directly or indirectly, will take hundreds of thousands each. So you see that that will discharge some of the 2,754,375 from the necessity of taking any.

Another reason why I know it can be done is that we may divide the work up among the denominations. God does not ask any one denomination to do the work, or any dozen denominations. The work can be divided and is being divided up, not geographically, but according to the temperaments of the human family. We can not say to one denomination, you take Persia, and another, you take China, and another, you take India, because there are all styles of temperaments in all nations. And some denominations are especially adapted to work with people of sauguine temperament or phlegmatic temperament or choleric temperament or billious temperament or nervous temperament or lymphatic temperament. The Episcopal church will do its most effective work with those who by taste prefer the stately and ritualistic. The Methodist church will do its best work among the emotional and demonstrative. The Presbyterian church will do its best work among those who like strong doctrine and the stately service softened by the emotional. So each denomination will have certain kinds of people whom it will especially effect. So let the work be divided up. There the 750,000 Christians of the Presbyterian church north, and other hundreds of thousands in the Presbyterian church south, and all foreign Presbyterians, more especially Scotch, English, and Irish, making, I guess, about 2,000,000 Presbyterians; the Methodist church is still the Church of England on both sides the sea still larger; and many other denominations as much if not more consecrated than any I have mentioned. Divide up the world's evangelization among these denominations after they are persuaded it can be done before the nineteenth century is dead, and the last Hottentot, the last Turk, the last Japanese, the last American, the last European, the last Asiatic, the last African will see the salvation of God before he sees the opening gate of the twentieth century.

But this brings me to the adjoining thought; namely, we have the money to do the work. I mean the 50,000,000 of Christians have it. Aye, the 2,754,000 Christians have it, and the dam which is beginning to leak will soon break, and there will be rushing floods of hundreds, and millions, and billions of dollars in holy contribution when you persuade the wealthy men of the kingdom of God that the speedy conversion of the world is a possibility, and that Isaiah, and Ezekiel, and Daniel, and St. John will not stand in the way of it, but help it on. I have no sympathy with the bombardment of rich men. We would each be worth $5,000,000 if we could and by hard persuasion might perhaps be induced to take $15,000,000. Almost every paper I take up tells of some wealthy man who has endowed a college or built a church or a hospital or a free library, and that thing is going to multiply until the treasury of all our denominations and reformatory organizations will be overwhelmed with munificence if we can persuade our men of wealth that the world's evangelization is possible and that they may live to see it with their own eyes. I have always cherished the idea that when the world is converted we would be allowed to come out on the battlements of heaven and see the bannered procession and the bonfires of victory. But I would like to see the procession closer by and just be permitted myself to throw on a fagot for a bigger bonfire. And if you persuade our men of wealth that there is a possibility for them to join on earth in the universal glee of a redeemed planet, instead of laborious beseeching for funds and arguing and flattering in order to get a contribution for Christian objects, our men of wealth will stand in line as at a postoffice window or a railroad ticket office, but in this case waiting for their turn to make charitable deposit. The gentiles are not long going to allow themselves to be eclipsed by Mr. Hirsch, the Jew who has just given $40,000,000 for schools in France, Germany, and Russia. I rejoice that so much of the wealth of the world is coming into the possession of Christian men and women. And although the original church was very poor, and its members were fish-dealers on the banks of Galilee, and had only such stock in hand as they could take in their own net today in the hands of Christian men and women, there is enough money to print bibles and build churches and support missionaries under God in ten years to save the world.

Again, I think the world's evangelization can be achieved in the time specified because we have already the theological institutions necessary for this work. We do not have to build them; they are built and they are filled tens of thousands of young men, and there will be three sets of students who will graduate into the ministry before the close of this century, and once have them understand that instead of preaching thirty or forty years and taking into the kingdom of God a few hundred souls, right before them is the Sedan, is the Armageddon, and these young men, instead of entering the ministry timid and with apologetic air, will feel like David who came up just as the armies were set in array and he left his carriage and shouted for the battle and cried: "Who is this uncircumcised Philistine that he should defy the armies of the living God?" and with five gravel stones skillfully flung sent sprawling the bragging 10-footer, his mouth into the dust and his heels into the air.

My friends, what but such a consummation could be a fit climax to this century? You notice a tendency in history and all about us to a climax. The creation week rising from herbs to fish, and from fish to bird; and from bird to quadruped and from quadruped to immortal man. The new testament rising from quiet genealogical table in Matthew to apocalyptic doxology in Revelation. Now, what can be an appropriate climax to this century, which has heard the puff of the first steamer, and the throb of the first stethoscope, and the click of the first telegraph, and the clatter of the first sewing-machine, and saw the flash of the first electric light, and the revolution of the first steam plow, and the law of storms was written, and the American Bible society and American Tract society were born; and instead of an audience laughing down Dr. Carey for advocating foreign missions, as was done at Northampton in England in the last century, now all denominations vying with each other as to who shall go the farthest and the soonest into the darkest of the New Hebrides, and 300,000 souls have been born to God in the South Sea islands, and Micronesia and Melanesia and Maloyan Polynesia have been set in the crown of Christ, and David Livingstone has unveiled Africa and the last bolted gate of barbaric nations has swung wide open to let the gospel in. What, I ask, with interrogation points uplifted, can be a fit, appropriate, and sufficient climax except it be a world redeemed?

Yea, I believe it can de done if we get prepared for it, because the whole air and the whole heaven is full of willing help. "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth?" We make an awful mistake if we calculate only on the forces we can see. The mightiest army is in the air. My brethren, so much of selfishness, and pride, and rivalry, and bad motives of all kinds get into our work here that we are hindered. But the misty souls that have gone up to the flying armies of the sky have left all imperfection behind; and these souls are with us and without a fault and with perfect natures are on our side. You can not make me believe that after toiling here for long years for the redemption of the world until from exhaustion some of them fell into their graves they have ceased their interest in the stupendous conflict now raging, or that they are going to decline their help. Irenæus Prime! Honored on earth, but now glorified in heaven, have you forgotten the work toward which you gave for more than half a century your gracious life, your loving voice, and your matchless pen? No? Then come down and help. Alexander Duff! Have you forgotten the millions of India for whose salvation you suffered in Hindoo jungle and thundered on missionary platform? No! Then come down and help. David Brainerd! Have you forgotten the aborigines to whom you preached and for whom you prayed until you could pray no more, lying down delirious and amid the miasmas of the swamp? No! Then come down and help. Moncrieff and Freeman and Campbell! Have you forgotten Lucknow and Cawnpore? No! Then come down and help. I rub out of my eyes the stupidity and unbelief, and I, the servant of these great Elishas in the gospels, see the mountains all round about are full of horses of fire and chariots of fire and they head this way. Hovered over are we by great clouds of witnesses and helpers. Clouds of apostles in the air, led on by Paul! Clouds of martyrs in the air, led on by Stephen! Clouds of prophets in the air, led on by Isaiah! Clouds of patriarchs in the air, led on by Abraham! Clouds of ancient warriors in the air, led on by Joshua, and that bible warrior, at whose prayer astronomy once halted over Ajalon and Gibeon, seems now to lift one hand toward the descending sun of this century and the other hand toward the moon of the last decade, saying: "Stand thou still till the church of God gets the final victory!"

Then let us take what remains of this decade to get ready for the final decade of the nineteenth century. You and I may not live to see that shall not hinder me from declaring the magnificent possibility. I confess that the mistake of my life has been, not that I did not work hard—for I could not have worked harder and lived, as God knows and my family know—but that I have not worked under the realization that the salvation of this world was a near-by possibility. But whether we see it, the beginning or the closing of that decade, is of no importance, if only that decade can get the coronation, and then all decades shall kneel before this enthroned decade, and even the gray-grown centuries will cast their crows before it and it will be the most honored decade between the time when the morning stars sang together as the libretto of worlds was opened and the time when the mighty angel robed in cloud and rainbow, shall, with one foot on the sea and the other foot on the land, swear by him that liveth forever and ever that time shall be no longer. Allelulia! Amen!

Easter "Lifting."

A peculiar Easter-Sunday custom is still in vogue in some of the northern counties in England. On that day the men parade the streets with the privilege of "lifting" every woman they meet three times from the ground, and demanding in payment either a kiss or a sixpence. On Easter Monday the tables are turned, the women being entitled to the chance of recovering their kisses or sixpences, as the case may be.

Chambers' Book of Days thus alludes to the custom of lifting: "In Lancashire, in Cheshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire, and perhaps in other counties, the ridiculous custom of 'lifting' or heaving,' is practiced. On Easter Monday the men lift the women, and on Easter Tuesday the women lift, or heave the men. The process is performed by two lusty men or women joining their hands across each other's wrists; then, making the person to be heaved sit down on their arms, they lift him up aloft two or three times, and often carry him several yards along the street. A grave clergyman who happened to be passing through a town in Lancashire, on an Easter Tuesday, and having to stay an hour or two at an inn, was astonished by three or four lusty women rushing into his room, exclaiming that they had come to lift him.' 'To lift me?' repeated the amazed divine; 'wha tcan you mean?' 'Why, your reverence' we're come to lift you, 'cause it's Easter Tuesday.' Lift me because it,s Easter Tuesday? I don't understand. Is there such a custom here?' Yes to be sure; all us women was lifted yesterday, and us lifts the men to-day. And in course it's our rights and duties.' After a little further parley, the reverenb traveler compromised with his fair visitors for half a crown, and escaped the dreaded compliment."—April Table Talk.

Returned with His Punch.

San Francisco Chronicle.

They were telling experiences the other night, and Col. Granniss told one of his. He made the trip through the Southern country here just after the road had been opened. The festive cowboy had just began to enjoy the sport of running the train in the rough region, and at one of the stations a formidable specimen of that tough human boarded the cars. The Conductor came along punching tickets, and this cowboy did not pay any attention to him. At last the Conductar laid his hand on the cowboy's shoulder and said, "ticket. please." The cowboy turned in true cowboy style, pulling out his revolver and pointed it at the Conductor.

"Here's my ticket."

The Conductor walked on and punched everybody else's coupon. Then he dissapeared. The little incident had been forgotten by almost everybody on the car. The cowboy was in a quiescent state, and the car was quite still when the Conductor came in. He walked leisurely up the aisle and suddenly stopped before the cowboy, placed a great big knife dangerously contiguous to his vital part, and said quietly:

"Lemme see that ticket again."

The cowboy paid his fare.

6 Louis H. Neebe of Chicago is securing Signatures of members of the Illinois general assembly to petition for the pardon of his brother, Oscar W. Neebe, who is serving a fifteen years' sentence in Jolliet for complicity in the noted Haymarket massacre. The petitions which he will present by Gov. Fifer are unusually strong, being signed by some of the best known lawyers, ministers and other public men of the state. Among the United States Senator Farwell, Congressman Mason, Mayor Roche and ex-Mayor Harrison. There are over six thousand signatures in all

HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the House.

A little saltpetre or carbonate of soda mixed with the water in which flowers are placed will keep them fresh for two weeks.

The Novel Tints in millinery are English rose, magnolia, anemone pink, wisteria, lily-leaf green, oak heart, summer sky, and opal. The same colors appear in straw and braid hats as in bonnets.

The new washing surahs that now come in all the delicate fine shades will be largely used for summer frocks, for ties. for draperies, chemisettes, and will be especially valuable for hat and bonnet trimming.

Dress shoes are slightly pointed at the toes and are cut down deep in front. They have plain pompadour heels. A narrow strap holds the shoe over the instep, this strap runs through an oblong buckle of French brilliants.

To launder red table linen: Use tepid water, with a little powdered borax, which serves to set the color; wash the linen separately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang out to dry in the shade, and iron when almost dry.

A Disinfectant—May be made cheaply by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water, and with this barrel of water slack a barrel of lime. This forms a sort of chloride of lime which may be used freely in cellars, outhouses and drains.

Washing Colored Goods—To prevent fading, rinse in salt water, or soak first for a few minutes in salt water; or, what is better for some goods, soak in water and ox gall. A spoonful of ox gall to a gallon of water is a good preparation.

Borax water will instantly remove all soils and stains from the hands, and heal all scratches and chafes. To make it put crude borax into a large bottle and fill with water until at last the water can absorb no more, and a residum remains at the bottom of the bottle. To the water in which the hands are to be washed pour from this bottle enough to make it very soft. It is very cleansing and healthy. By its use the hands will be kept in excellent condition.

Wash dresses for home and country wear are made with belted waist, full or plain on the shoulders, at the fancy of the wearer, and straight gathered skirt four and a half yards wide. Neither lining nor foundation skirt is used. The skirt is some three inches longer at the back and has about half the fullness massed there into a narrow space. The collar is a narrow knife pleating turned down from a standing band. The sleeves are either full and gathered into turned-back cuffs or else coat-shape, with much fullness at the armhole.

Words to a Wife.

In your study to master your husband's temper, do not forget to keep a firm hold of your own. Women are less selfish and less imperious, but they are more sensitive and hasty than men, and more apt, on small occasions to mount into a flame and become indignant about trifles. Of all things in the world beware most of this fault, for by indulging it you lose the grace and vantage ground of your sex. When your husband speaks harshly to you—as even the best of husbands may do in an evil moment—either remain silent, or, if you are pressed hard, give a firm but placid reply in a tone that expresses neither exasperation or contempt.—Cassell's Magazine.

Virtue in Onions and Beef.

What is the most strengthening food for a convalescent? Well, you know the beef-tea theory has been exploded. The most life-giving and digestible food that can be given to one just recovering from an illness is chopped beef. Just take a pound of the finest round of raw beef, cut off all the fat, slice two onions, and pepper and salt. Then chop the onion and meat together, turning them over and over until both are reduced almost to a pulp. Then spread on slices of rye bread, and eat as sandwiches. People talk about celery being a nervine, but let me tell you that there is nothing which quiets the nerves without bad results like onions. The use of them induces sleep, and much strength is obtained from them. That is the ideal food for convalescing, or for any one in a weak state of health. Canners' Gazette.

Trouble With the Ear.

Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne, jr., talking in the Medical Classics about removing insects from the ear, expresses the belief that "sweet oil is perhaps the best thing to keep the insect from moving. That is the first desideratum. The oil, by its thick consistence, will so entangle and bedraggle the insect's legs and wings that the intolerable noise will be stopped. If oil be not at hand use any liquid that is not poisonous or corrosive. Water will probably be within the reach of every one. This is also more liable to float out, too, than either sweet oil or glycerine. It has been suggested to blow tobacco smoke in the ear to stupefy the insect. We cannot endorse this advice; tobacco smoke blown into the ear of a child has been known to cause alarming symptoms. When the movements of the intruder have been arrested syringe the ear gently with warm water. All manner of insects and bugs have been found in the ear, but you can never tell in a given case who the rude caller is knocking at the door of your brain until you have him out."

Corn Fed.

Some of our corn belt editors are inquiring the value of corn bread and mush as food, now that the new roller process of flour is in vogue and wheat high in price, and yet they should know that a corn diet has been proven to be the cause of the decline in vigor and hardiness in hogs, rendering them peculiarly liable to cholera and other diseases. Now, if corn is not a good steady diet for animals it is not good for men, and ought not to be recommended for them. Wheat flour, made by the roller process, has a greater per cent. of muscle-making food than that made by the old process and makes more wholesome bread, and wheat bread is far more wholesome than corn bread. Corn bread and potatoes are both very common articles of diet, but do not build up, and are not proper food for growing children. Mush is generally eaten with milk which helps it out. Corn fed people are not a high type, and the agricultural papers in the "corn belt" don't want to encourage raising corn-fed children. To find corn-fed people, go south among the "Georgia Crackers."

The Causes of Death.

Our readers are doubtless all familar with the Robinson poisoning cases, which have recently come to light in Somerville, Mass., a suburb of Boston.

It seems that eight deaths have occurred from arsenical poisoning, seven in one family, and within five years. It is doubtful if the murderers would have been brought to justice had not an organization in which the victims were insured began an investigation as to why so many persons had suddenly died in one family.

But the sensation from a medical point of view connected with the case, took place in Boston at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, when it was stated by Dr. Holt that there was general ignorance of the symptoms of arsenical poisoning and because of such ignorance the Robinson poisoning cases had gone on without arousing the suspicion of medical men. The Robinson cases were all treated by regular physicians, with correct diplomas, men supposed to know what they were doctoring for, and to know the effect of drugs on certain diseases. Yet in the five deaths from arsenical poisoning of which we speak, certificates of death were given for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, bowel disease, and Bright's Disease.

Such a commentary on the general ignorance of the medical profession, made by one of its own number, we believe to be without a parallel.

Is it any wonder that patients are losing faith in their doctors? Here were five able bodied people slowly poisoned with arsenic before their very eyes, and yet these very wise medical men were doctoring them for pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningetis, bowel disease, and Bright's disease.

In the very same manner thousands of patients are being treated this day for pneumonia, heart trouble, dropsy, incipient consumption, etc., when these are but symptoms of advanced kidney disease, which is but another name for Bright's disease. The doctors do not strike at the seat of the disease—the kidneys, and if they did nine times out of ten they would fail—as they are on record as saying they can not cure Bright's disease of the kidneys. Rather than use Warner's Safe Cure, a well-known specific for this and all other forms of kidney disease they would let their patients die, and then give a death certificate that death was caused by pericarditis, apoplexy, phthisic or cardiac affection.

Is this not the honest truth? Do you not know in your own personal history very many instances where physicians doctored the wrong disease, and caused untold suffering, and many times, death? Which leads us to remark that very much can be learned by one's-self by careful observation, and that the doctors are very far from having a monopoly of the knowledge of medicine or disease.

Thomas B. Coulter is to be appointed fifth auditor of the treasury.

ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS is not a fancy alcoholic beverage. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul.

John Crosby of Minneapolis wins the Yale junior exhibition prize.

In this, as in every community, there are those who are out of work, or who are employed at very unsatisfactory wages. To any and all such we would say, write to B. F. Johnson & Co. 1009 Main St., Richmond Va. They can show you a "better way." Capital not necessary.

Permission is given settlers to cross the Cherokee outlet when in route to Oklahoma.

"Farmer" McClaughrey, the boodle commissioner of Cook county, Illinois, was formally released from custody at the penitentiary at Joliet.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 Cents.

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I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since first days use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding; soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with Boston Budget.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH COLD IN HEAD ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A. EASY TO USE

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
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We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
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German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. Dr. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

S. S. S. TRADE MARK

THE WORLD OUGHT TO KNOW IT.

The world ought to know what S. S. S. has done for me in the cure of a malignant Cancer, which was so bad as to be considered incurable by the physicians in Chicago, where I went to be treated. One of my neighbors sent me a copy of an advertisement in regard to Swift's Specific, and I began taking it. I got relief from the first few doses; the poison was gradually forced out of my system, and I was soon cured sound and well. It is now ten months since I quit taking S. S. S. and I have had no sign of return of the dreadful disease.

MRS. ANN BOTHWELL.
Au Sable, Mich., Dec. 29, '88.

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"I have been a great sufferer from Torpid Liver and Dyspepsia. Every thing I ate disagreed with me until I began taking

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I can now digest any kind of food; never have a headache, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."
W. C. SCHULTZE, Columbia, S. C.

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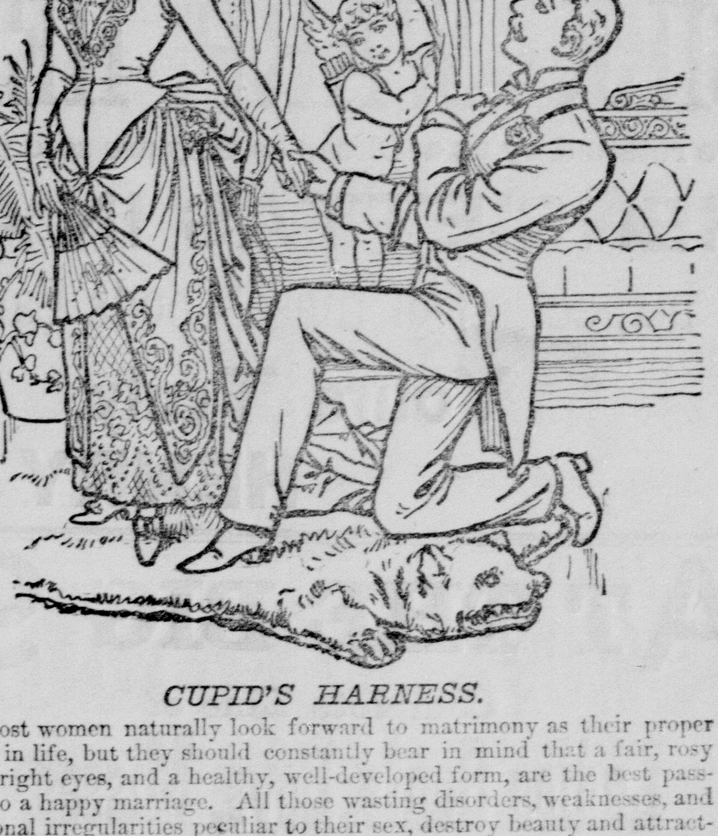
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"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."
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Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, destroy beauty and attractiveness and make life miserable. An unfailing specific for these maladies is to be found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

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Never buy loose mustard, as it is generally worthless.

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In fact, ALL diseases where there is an inflammation of the Throat and Lungs, a WASTING OF THE FLESH, and a WANT OF NERVE POWER, nothing in the world equals this palatable Emulsion.

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has a large and complete stock of

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L. W. BURRELL,

Can now be found at his

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop

No. 18, Laurel Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and many new ones. All work in our line will be warranted and we are in as good shape to do good work as before the fire. Remember the place, Laurel street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Mrs. M. F. Cook, of Minneapolis, will give a recital in the Methodist church Friday evening, April 26th. The proceeds for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. Tickets 25 cents.

An illustrated lecture on Egypt, Sinai and the Holy Land will be given at the Methodist church this evening. The scenes and illustrations will be illuminated by an ether-oxygen light which will add greatly to their beauty and effectiveness. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

The two fellows who are in the county jail for passing forged checks on H. Rosenblatt and other Brainerd merchants, made an attempt to break jail yesterday and would have succeeded if a fellow prisoner had not given Sheriff Spalding the tip. They had dug the brick out behind the cell and were only waiting for a good chance to drop out. Their diet will be a little thin for the next few days.

The Little Falls Herald in its report of the proceeding of the Chamber of Commerce of that city says: "C. H. Hubbert submitted a proposition from John Dennis, of Brainerd, to the effect that if our citizens would subscribe $2,000, Mr. Dennis would put in a foundry plant here. After considerable discussion it was laid over until the next meeting.

Roderick G. Bradford, a thirteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Bradford, died at their home in Oak Lawn township on Saturday, April 13th, of pneumonia. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Geo. H. Davis in the Episcopal church on Monday morning, and the remains were buried in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

The employes of the N. P. company of this city will be paid at the shops hereafter instead of at the bank. The company claims that they lose $150 each pay day from loss of time and this is done to stop the leak. A neat office for paying has been fixed up in the store house, and Cashier Ferris, of the First National, officiated for the first time there yesterday.

E. K. Bailey, an old retired engineer of the N. P. company, dropped dead at the Nicollett house, in this city, Sunday, April 14th, of heart disease. Mr. Bailey has not been in the employ of the company for three or four years past on account of poor health, not being to work. Lately he has been stopping at the Nicollett house, having no relatives in the city. His remains were buried in Evergreen cemetery on Monday, Rev. E. J. Brownson conducting the funeral ceremonies.

Wanted to Die.

On Monday an engineer residing on Tenth street north, attempted to commit suicide by hanging. He left his house with the remark that he proposed to kill himself and went to the hill side beyond Bluff avenue. Here he took off his suspenders, and climbing into a tree he tied one end to a limb of the tree and the other about his neck. He then let himself down out of the tree, but the suspender not being strong enough to hold his weight he fell to the ground in a heap. His wife overheard the remark he made when leaving the house, and becoming alarmed asked a neighbor to follow him and bring him home. The neighbor arrived on the scene of the attempted suicide just as the suspender broke. The neighbor remonstrated with him for some time, and finally succeeded in getting him to return home and give up the attempt on his life. The man seemed to be perfectly rational and was indignant because he was interfered with, as he had made up his mind to die.

Mike Dennis, a brother or the proprietors of the Brainerd machine shops, has gone to Livingston, Mont., where he has accepted a position in the N. P. company's shops in that city.

"A Night Off."

This laughable comedy will be presented at Sleeper opera house on Saturday evening, April 27th. It is one of the most comical plays now produced, and the following from the Kansas City Journal, of Oct. 30th, clearly indicates the excellent manner in which it is rendered by this company:

The biggest audience of the season (barring the charity benefit) greeted "A Night Off" Company at the Warder Grand last evening, and laughed at and applauded continuously the bright, crisp fun in Augustin Daly's comedy. "A Night Off" is one of the few comedies in which the characters and situations are overwhelmingly amusing without being ridiculously overdrawn. Indeed, the only character in the piece that approaches this fault is that of Snap the Actor, and it is so well sustained by Mr. C. J. Burbidge that its breadth may be overlooked. The Professor of Mr. George Gaston is simply the perfection of art, and the same is to be said of the Zantippi of Mrs. E. A. Eberle. The roles given Misses Virginia Harned and Pauline Willard are also splendidly interpreted, and indeed, if there is a poor actor in the company he is not visible to the naked eye. The play is one that a scholar can enjoy, and its rendition is in proportion to its merits. This engagement is limited to three days.

Simply purifying and cleansing the blood is not sufficient. It neens enriching also, the nervous system needs toding up, all of which is accomplished by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs; his Golden Relief in all pains, and stomach and bowel disorders; his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney disorders; his German Eye-Salve in sore eyes, cracked skin and piles; his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength.

For sale by Johnson & Bain.

Peter Nelson, a railroad employe from Crystal Springs, Dakota, died at the Sanitarium on Wednesday of spinal meningitis. He came here in company with his wife on Monday for treatment, but was unconscious from the time of his arrival. The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon from the Episcopal church, the Rev. G. H. Davis officiating.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing.
In Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 20th, 1889.
In the Matter of the Estate of John Wapoia, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being granted unto Marijana Wapoia and Matti Santa, of said County;

It is Ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court for examination and hearing, at the Probate Office, in Brainerd, the 1st Monday in each and every month for six months from the date hereof.

It is Further Ordered, That six months from the date hereof he allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered Further, that said Marijana Wapola and Matti Santa, as aforesaid, shall cause notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands, by publishing a notice thereof for four weeks successively, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said County.

Dated at Brainerd, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1889. By the Court:

W. P. SPALDING, Judge of Probate.

Any man who has struck his finger nail with a hammer "knows how it is himself," and if he tries it he will know that the best thing for it is Dr. Finner's Golden Relief. It is also the best thing for diarrhœa, pain in stomach, burns, flesh cuts, neuralgia and rheumatism. Quickly cures all pains, swelling, and stomach and bowel difficulties.—Worth its weight in gold. Try it.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County,
Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland, }

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second-class matter.

Local News Notes.

Dr. Camp was a St. Paul visitor yesterday.

F. H. Eldridge was in the city the first of the week.

Wallace Bain has been appointed deputy coroner by Chas. Cross.

Mrs. C. E. Blanchard and children are visiting friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Miss Blanche Ingersoll leaves Brainerd to-night for Plover, Wis., the home of her parents.

Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll and son returned Monday night from a visit with her mother at Ada, Minn.

Miss Emma Smith has been in Minneapolis several days this week visiting her brother, J. L. Smith.

Mayor Hemsted returned from his trip to Nebraska on Tuesday evening. Doc. says he is glad to get back among his Brainerd friends again.

C. E. McMullen is in Minneapolis. Before he returns Mac will visit friends in Mankato, Shakopee and other southern Minnesota towns.

A four year old son of Thos. Bole, of Gull River, died on Tuesday, of diphtheria. Several cases of this disease are reported from that vicinity.

Louis Henry Mahle, a four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mahle, died on Tuesday, April 16th, of consumption, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery yesterday.

An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heinrich died at their home in Pillager on Saturday, April 13th, of diphtheria. A twin brother died two days later of the same disease.

D. M. Clark left Brainerd on Saturday noon for Chicago, where he goes on business for the firm, and also to take in the sights. Mr. Clark will be absent about two weeks.

Frank Farnham, of Duluth, was a Brainerd visitor the first of the week. As a former chief of the fire department, he was delighted to see the way the boys handled the fire Monday evening.

The Pioneer Press says that Mr. Jerome McKusker, formerly a well-known passenger conductor on the Northern Pacific, is now running one of the limited vestibuled trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio railyway from Cincinnati.

ROBBED THE EXPRESS.

$15,000 Stolen From the N. P. Express Office in this City.

A Most Mysterious Affair.---No Clue to the Perpetrators of the Theft.

This city early yesterday morning was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the startling announcement that the N. P. express office in this city had been robbed of $15,000 in gold. A DISPATCH representative repaired at once to the company's office where the report was confirmed by Agent Ruess, who seemed to be very much agitated that such a thing should occur at this office. From Mr. Ruess we gleaned the facts in the case which are as follows: Yesterday was pay day, and as is customary every month, sufficient money to pay the men was shipped from St. Paul to the First National Bank in this city for this purpose, $31,500 having been shipped on Wednesday evening, and arrived in this city on No. 3 yesterday morning at 2 a. m. The express messenger on the train delivered this money, which was all in gold and put up in four bags, to the night clerk at the express office, Louis Hohman. Two of the bags contained $15,000 each, one contained $1,000 and the other $500. These bags Mr. Hohman placed with other express matter on a truck and wheeled them to the express office door. Holding the door open with his foot, he says he placed the bags two at a time within the door. He then carried the bags one in each hand and placed them in the vault, making two trips. He thus claims he is positive that he placed the four bags in the vault because he remembers distinctly the manner in which he carried them. He then locked the vault door and went out of the office, locking the office door after him, and attended to the three trains which probably took him half an hour. He then returned to the office and to all appearances found everything as he had left it, the office door and vault door both being locked. Having occasion to open the vault he was horrified on doing so to discover that one of the large bags containing $15,000 was missing. He immediately dispatched a messenger to awaken Agent Reuss who arrived at the office about 3 o'clock, and instituted a thorough search but could find nothing of the missing bag. Thinking that the clerk might be mistaken in his statement that he had received four bags, Mr. Reuss telegraphed to the messenger on the train at Wadena, who replied that four bags had been delivered. Mr. Ruess then caused telegraphic inquiries to be made at St. Paul, and found that that amount had been sent and shipped on board the train. This information destroyed all hope of a mistake and made it certain the money had been stolen and from this office. The stealing of this money is very mysterious indeed, and greatly puzzles the officials here. They have the utmost confidence in the clerk Mr. Hohman, who has been employed by them for some time, and consider him innocent in the matter. What steps have been taken to discover the thief cannot be learned, as all questions for information are met by the answer that there is nothing new.

One of the effects of the robbery will be the postponement of pay day for the car shop employes until the 20th, a notice to that effect having been posted yesterday at the shops.

A Narrow Escape.

On Monday afternoon, just a few minutes before six o'clock, the wooden shed in the rear of Hagberg's grocery store was discovered to be on fire, and although the alarm was given at once and the department was on hand in almost an instant, the fire had gained such headway that this shed, and the one in the rear of the city meat market adjoining, were a mass of flames. On account of the extreme dry weather we have been having lately, these pine structures burned almost like shavings, and it was only by the hardest possible work by the fire department that the main building of the city meat market and the Odd Fellow's block were saved from complete destruction. It would have been utterly impossible to have saved the last named building had it not been constructed of solid brick. As it was the window frames and shutters of the windows in the back end of the building were badly burned. The shed in the rear of Hagberg's grocery store was filled with bran and feed besides several barrels of pork and sugar. The building in the rear of the meat market was also filled with goods belonging to Eames Bro.'s and H. McGinn, which were a total loss. The entire loss will foot up about $2,000, Mr. Hagberg suffering a loss of about $800, Mr. McGinn between $200 and $300, and Eames Bros. lose about $400. Counting the damage done the city meat market building the loss will reach the amount stated above. Had the flames succeeded in getting a hold on the Odd Fellow's block, the loss of this building alone would have been more than $10,000. As it was it had a very narrow escape. The various losses are nearly covered by insurance.

Coroner Cross was arrested this morning at the instance of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., charged with having certain brass and copper of theirs in his possesssion. The sheriff with a search warrant found between one thousand and twelve hundred pounds of the metal in Mr. Cross' wood-shed and took charge of it. The trial has not come off yet but probably will take place to-morrow. Mr. Cross asserts his innocence in the matter and says while the property may have been the company's, that he bought it of different parties, and can prove it. He was in the junk business and was trying to get a car load to ship.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet with Mrs. John Congdon on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, April 23rd. All are invited.

The Palace Hotel of this city on Monday quit business, and Mr. Loomis, the proprietor, is now selling the furniture and fixtures at private sale. The Palace has been in operation under its present management for about a year, and has gained a reputation as a first-class hotel, at least so far as the table is concerned, and its numerous guests greatly regret that it has been closed. The closing of this popular hotel is probably due to the loss of transient trade after the opening of the Arlington. Before the Arlington opened the Palace had three-fourths of the transient trade of the city, but on account of the nearness of the Arlington to the depot and the business portion of the city, the traveling men chose the latter place.

Council Proceedings.

The city council met in regular session last Monday evening, all aldermen being present except Ald. Camp and Spencer. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved, after which the city attorney submitted his report in regard to right of way for sewers, and also on insurance of electric light property at the dam, both of which were adopted. On motion the city attorney was directed to place $9,000 insurance of the electric light station at the best advantage for one or two years.

On motion the chairman of the committee on streets, sidewalks and bridges, was authorized to have the electric light station painted.

The proposal and bond of F. W. Farnham for building the Kindwood street sewer was read. A remonstrance against the proposed sewers, signed by about four-fifths of the property owners adjacent thereto was also read, and on motion the council concluded to defer action on said sewer question for the present.

The bond and oath of T. M. Reilly, city assessor, was read, and on motion the same was approved.

On motion the salary of the city assessor was fixed at $400, and C. L. Spaulding was allowed $150, balance for services as assessor for the year 1888.

The petitions referring to planting shade trees and allowance of extra space of street for this purpose on Kingwood street was taken from the table and referred to the Aldermen in the Second ward, in conjunction with chairman of committee on streets, with direction to report at next meeting of the council.

A petition for an alley 20 feet wide, north and south through center of Block 49, was read, and on motion the city surveyor was directed to make the necessary survey, and report at a future meeting of the council.

On the petition to close east Maple street, between Blanche and Sleeper streets, in Sleeper's Addition, was granted until such time as it may become necessary to re-open the same.

On motion the chairman of the committee on streets, etc., was requested to confer with officials of the N. P. R. R. in relation to the discharge of waste water into the ravine through Sleeper's Addition.

Ald. Cooley's report on the matter of disposing of old hose house in East Brainerd, and acquiring building and ground for another hose house, was accepted, and the Aldermen from the Third ward was authorized to close deal for the purchase of new hose house and ground, and on motion the offer of Mr. Crust to purchase old house and ground for $400 was accepted, and the mayor and clerk were instructed to make the proper conveyance upon the exhibition of the treasurer's receipt for said amount.

On motion the Third ward aldermen were instructed to make the necessary changes in the proposed new hose house.

Council adjourned.

Ft. Ripley News.

Business is dull.

Most of the farmers have done seeding.

J. L. Berg made a flying trip to East St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids Tuesday.

D. S. Mooers returned from St. Paul Tuesday night.

C. B. Clouse, of Little Falls, was at the Fort Friday, on special business.

Pat Keiley lost another of his little children Wednesday night of diphtheria.

Mr. Henry Stevens, of Royalton, and Miss Louisa Cook, of this place, were united in wedlock Friday, April 12th, by Rev. L. M. Cook.

Mr. Hatch is negotiating for the construction of a cable across the Mississippi in order that a ferry may be run here for the accommodation of those interested in ties on the other side, and the public in general. Rumor has it that the order for the cable has been placed at the little hardware. However, if it has not, we think it will be soon, considering the number of times we have noticed him around the Fort evenings of late.

EDNA.

The Old Man's Advice,

Now Edna don't get angry, or go to throwing dirt,
Don't tear your under garment, which the vulgar call a shirt,
For this world is full of changes, and in spite of all they say,
You may be all right to-morrow, though you're in the soup to-day.
Don't fill your heart with envy, at the other fellow's luck,
You can do as well as he did, if you only have the pluck.
Borrow that same covered carriage, get a horse from J. L. B.
Hire John to mind the ticker, then you're solid, don't you see.
This advice is not expensive, it is yours free of cost,
It perhaps may help console you, for the ducks and geese you lost,
But although you lost the fowls, and your mustache lost its curl,
If you have the sand to stay there, two to one you get the girl.
Give your humble servant credit, though an effort it may take,
Don't say his verse was copied from the Lady of the Lake,
But face the music gracefully, and do the best you can,
And if you should get TUCKERED out, just own it like a man.

—CRUISER.

Ft. Ripley, April 18th, 1889.

Ingersoll—not Bob, but he of the Brainerd Dispatch, was in town a few days this week, the guest of W. W. Campbell. Mrs. Ingersoll, the daughter of Mrs. Campbell, came up Saturday.—Ada Herald.

Tardy Justice.

The city council in its effort to be fair and impartial makes itself extremely ridiculous. By reference to the council proceedings elsewhere in this issue, it will be seen that the council by a former resolution on Monday evening, fixed the salary of the city assessor for this year at $400. This year the assessor has nothing but personal property to assess. Last year the assessor had double the amount of work required this year, having both real estate and personal property to assess. When Assessor Spaulding last year completed his labors he put in a bill of $500 for his services, but the council refused to pay this amount, allowing him only three hundred dollars. This year, with only half the work they pass a resolution to pay the assessor one hundred dollars more than last. After passing the resolution, their unfairness to Mr. Spaulding became apparent to them, so a motion was made and carried to pay Mr. Spaulding an additional $150, which he certainly is entitled to and more, if the work this year is worth $400.

A Vote of Thanks Extended.

Hon. W. A. Fleming, Crow Wing's able representative, on Tuesday received the following letter from the adjutant of Acker Post No. 1, G. A. R., at St. Paul:

ST. PAUL, April, 6, 1889.

HON. W. A. FLEMING,
House of Representatives, City.

DEAR SIR:—At a regular meeting of Acker Post held the 13th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

By Comrade Stees:

RESOLVED, That a vote of thanks of this Post be tendered the Honorable W. A. Fleming, member of the House of Representatives, from Brainerd, and the Honorable E. M. Pope, senator from Mankato, for the very able manner in which they procured an appropriation for base stones and foundation for government headstones for soldiers' graves.

Respectfully forwarded,
BY ORDER OF POST.
WM. O'GORMAN, Adjutant.

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

I am selling my entire stock of carpets at actual cost, as I am going out of business entirely. Come and see me. Am now next door to skating rink.

M. L. SWARTZ.

WANTED.—To exchange a piano for a driving horse. Apply to J. A. McColl, Brainerd, Minn.

Wanted.

A middle aged couple, man and wife, to run a ranch 38 miles from Brainerd. A good situation to right parties. Address Brainerd, Minnesota, Box 755, G. A. H.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
CROW WING COUNTY, MINN. }

To C. B. SLEEPER AND OTHERS:—

You are hereby notified that on the 3rd day of May, 1886, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes, pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment which was entered in the district court, in and for said County of Crow Wing, in the 15th judicial district, of the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of March, 1886, the following described piece of and parcel of land which is situated in Crow Wing county, in the State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number nine (9), in Block number six (6), in Sleeper's Park Addition to the City of Brainerd, was sold to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interests and costs for the sum of Three and 86-100 Dollars, that the amount required to redeem said piece and parcel of land from such sale, (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is Three and 86-100 Dollars, and interest on said amount at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum, from said 3rd day of May, 1886, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of such piece and parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April, 1889.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Baby carriages of all grades and styles at D. M. Clark & Co's.

To The Public.

Notice is hereby given that I will not pay any bills contracted in the name of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company, by any person or persons whatever, except Samuel Simpson, boom master.

E. C. WHITNEY,
Treas. Miss. & Rum River B. Co.

Stair rods, table covers, madrass cloth and carpets at cost. Save money by going to M. L. Swartz's, next door to skating rink.

Now is your time to get draperies, lace and window curtains, at actual cost, as we are going out of business.

M. L. SWARTZ,
Next to skating rink.

If you are about to purchase a baby carriage, don't forget to call and look over the magnificent display of carriages at D. M. Clark & Co.'s. He has them in all grades, from the most expensive down to the cheapest, and at prices that cannot be duplicated in the city.

Do not pay a big profit on carpets, oil cloths and draperies, lace curtains and table covers, when you can get them at cost at M. L. Swartz's closing out sale, next to skating rink.

Here we go. Our entire stock of carpets, floor and table oil cloth, at actual cost to sell out. Next to skating rink.

M. L. SWARTZ.

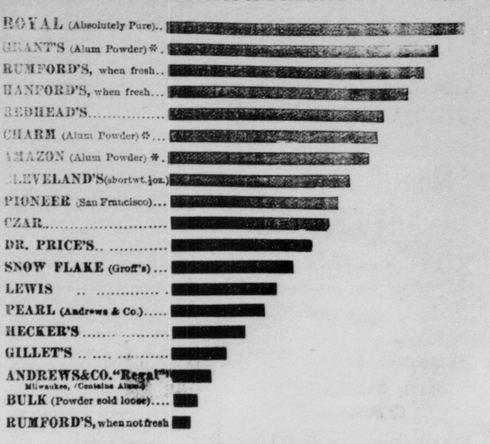
Don't forget it. When you want carpets, oil cloths and draperies call on M. L. Swartz who is closing out at cost. It will pay you to call and see for yourself. Next door south of skating rink.

Dress making and plain sewing and all kinds of cutting and fitting done by Miss Mary Yaska, at the residence of F. M. Barber, on Bluff avenue north, at west end of Juniper St.

North Star lung and throat balsam is a sure cure for coughs and colds. 33

The finest line of baby carriages in the northwest can be found at D. M. Clark & Co's.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure.
"H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

Brainerd Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, ETC.

Contractors and Builders,

Stair Work, Scroll Sawing and Turning a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited,

Office and Mill at foot of Oak Street.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS

Front Street, Corner 7th.

Try our SEMPER IDEM CREAM, for chapped hands or any roughness of the skin.

Try our No. 2 Cough Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Etc.

Remember we have a complete line of Mixed Paint, Varnishes, Floor Paint, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

NICK. SCHROEDER,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

Ph. Best's Bottled Beer,

HEADQUARTERS:

BRAINERD, MINN

AND

CASSELTON, DAKOTA.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CROW WING. }

In Probate Court, Special Term, April 10th, 1889.

In the matter of the Estate of Florian Erath, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Herman Erath of Wright county, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Florian Erath, late of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1889, at Crow Wing in said county died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Herman Erath, of Wright county, Minnesota, granted: It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this court, on Friday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Judge of Probate in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1889.

By the Court.
[SEAL.]

W. P. SPALDING,
Judge of Probate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CROW WING, }
District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

Isaac U. White, Plaintiff,
vs.
Peter Mertz and the National Building Loan and Protective Union, Defendants.

Whereas, judgment was on the 2nd day of March, 1889, duly rendered and docketed in the above entitled action in favor of plaintiff, and there is now due and unpaid thereon the sum of seven hundred fifty-one and 85-100 dollars with interest since March 2, 1889, at 7 per cent. per annum, and whereas, said judgment adjudges and decrees, among other things, that the following described premises, to-wit: Lot seven in block sixty-five, in the town of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof on record in the Registry of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, together with the building thereon and the appurtenances thereto be sold to satisfy, as far as possible, said judgment.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a certified copy of said judgment to me duly delivered, I have levied upon and will sell the above described premises and real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, April 22nd, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Brainerd, in said Crow Wing county, to pay and satisfy said judgment as far as possible and costs of sale.

Dated March 8, 1889.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.
LEON E. LUX, Attorney for Plaintiff.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggist Sale Agents, Brainerd, Minn.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DENIS BROS.,

—PROPRIETORS—

BRAINERD Machine Shops.

WE DO

Blacksmithing and Wagon Work,

On short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Seventh St., Between Front & Laurel

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION!

A Word to Young Men and Women Who are Starting in Life.

The CURTISS COMMERCIAL COLLEGES of Minneapolis and St. Paul are among the most celebrated and efficient in the country.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen contemplating a full Commercial Course, or only desirous of learning Penmanship, Type-writing and short-hand, should

C. C. CURTISS,
Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

Please state in your letter where you saw this notice.

VERY QUEER

How Ladies Find it So Easy

TO SELECT

—DRESSES—

AT OUR STORE.

But the riddle is solved! Patient seeking after good Goods, certainty in buying them at BOTTOM PRICES, experience in selecting Styles and Colors, makes it an agreeable task to buy goods of us, and we mean to use every endeavor possible to suit our Customers, if polite and courteous attention will do it.

At 12 1-2 Cents per yard we will sell you a Cashmerette in all Colors.

At 25c. we have some beautiful Jersey Mixed Beiges.

At 30c. a line of Diagonals, one-half wool.

At 35c. at least seventy-five pieces in assorted shades and materials.

SILK WARP HENRIETTAS

Are retailed by us as Cheap as they are sold in New York city. Also the

HENRIETTAS IN ALL WOOL.

Inspection of these Goods Earnestly Solicited!

Yours Truly,

HENRY I. COHEN.

AT THE BIG 9

A Complete Line of

Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses,

YOUTHS AND CHILDRENS'

SHOES

Kept constantly on hand, at prices to suit all. Custom work and Repairing carefully executed.

R. F. WALTERS.

THE DRUG STORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

I. U. WHITE,

Successor to White & White,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and all Kinds of Builder's Hardware.

OIL, LEAD AND MIXED PAINTS. ALSO

Guns, Ammunition and Sporting Goods of all Kinds.

AT THE OLD STAND, 82 LAUREL STREET.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries. Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

L. W. BURRELL,

Can now be found at his

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop

No. 18, Laurel Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and many new ones. All work in our line will be warranted and we are in as good shape to do good work as before the fire. Remember the place, Laurel street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Mrs. M. F. Cook, of Minneapolis, will give a recital in the Methodist church Friday evening, April 26th. The proceeds for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. Tickets 25 cents.

An illustrated lecture on Egypt, Sinai and the Holy Land will be given at the Methodist church this evening. The scenes and illustrations will be illuminated by an ether-oxygen light which will add greatly to their beauty and effectiveness. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

The two fellows who are in the county jail for passing forged checks on H. Rosenblatt and other Brainerd merchants, made an attempt to break jail yesterday and would have succeeded if a fellow prisoner had not given Sheriff Spalding the tip. They had dug the brick out behind the cell and were only waiting for a good chance to drop out. Their diet will be a little thin for the next few days.

The Little Falls Herald in its report of the proceeding of the Chamber of Commerce of that city says: "C. H. Hubbert submitted a proposition from John Dennis, of Brainerd, to the effect that if our citizens would subscribe $2,000, Mr. Dennis would put in a foundry plant here. After considerable discussion it was laid over until the next meeting.

Roderick G. Bradford, a thirteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Bradford, died at their home in Oak Lawn township on Saturday, April 13th, of pneumonia. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Geo. H. Davis in the Episcopal church on Monday morning, and the remains were buried in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement.

The employes of the N. P. company of this city will be paid at the shops hereafter instead of at the bank. The company claims that they lose $150 each pay day from loss of time and this is done to stop the leak. A neat office for paying has been fixed up in the store house, and Cashier Ferris, of the First National, officiated for the first time there yesterday.

E. K. Bailey, an old retired engineer of the N. P. company, dropped dead at the Nicollett house, in this city, Sunday, April 14th, of heart disease. Mr. Bailey has not been in the employ of the company for three or four years past on account of poor health, not being to work. Lately he has been stopping at the Nicollett house, having no relatives in the city. His remains were buried in Evergreen cemetery on Monday, Rev. E. J. Brownson conducting the funeral ceremonies.

Wanted to Die.

On Monday an engineer residing on Tenth street north, attempted to commit suicide by hanging. He left his house with the remark that he proposed to kill himself and went to the hill side beyond Bluff avenue. Here he took off his suspenders, and climbing into a tree he tied one end to a limb of the tree and the other about his neck. He then let himself down out of the tree, but the suspender not being strong enough to hold his weight he fell to the ground in a heap. His wife overheard the remark he made when leaving the house, and becoming alarmed asked a neighbor to follow him and bring him home. The neighbor arrived on the scene of the attempted suicide just as the suspender broke. The neighbor remonstrated with him for some time, and finally succeeded in getting him to return home and give up the attempt on his life. The man seemed to be perfectly rational and was indignant because he was interfered with, as he had made up his mind to die.

Mike Dennis, a brother or the proprietors of the Brainerd machine shops, has gone to Livingston, Mont., where he has accepted a position in the N. P. company's shops in that city.

"A Night Off."

This laughable comedy will be presented at Sleeper opera house on Saturday evening, April 27th. It is one of the most comical plays now produced, and the following from the Kansas City Journal, of Oct. 30th, clearly indicates the excellent manner in which it is rendered by this company:

The biggest audience of the season (barring the charity benefit) greeted "A Night Off" Company at the Warder Grand last evening, and laughed at and applauded continuously the bright, crisp fun in Augustin Daly's comedy. "A Night Off" is one of the few comedies in which the characters and situations are overwhelmingly amusing without being ridiculously overdrawn. Indeed, the only character in the piece that approaches this fault is that of Snap the Actor, and it is so well sustained by Mr. C. J. Burbidge that its breadth may be overlooked. The Professor of Mr. George Gaston is simply the perfection of art, and the same is to be said of the Zantippi of Mrs. E. A. Eberle. The roles given Misses Virginia Harned and Pauline Willard are also splendidly interpreted, and indeed, if there is a poor actor in the company he is not visible to the naked eye. The play is one that a scholar can enjoy, and its rendition is in proportion to its merits. This engagement is limited to three days.

Simply purifying and cleansing the blood is not sufficient. It neens enriching also, the nervous system needs toding up, all of which is accomplished by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey in all coughs; his Golden Relief in all pains, and stomach and bowel disorders; his Kidney and Backache Cure in lame back, dropsy and all kidney disorders; his German Eye-Salve in sore eyes, cracked skin and piles; his Capitol Bitters for appetite and strength.

For sale by Johnson & Bain.

Peter Nelson, a railroad employe from Crystal Springs, Dakota, died at the Sanitarium on Wednesday of spinal meningitis. He came here in company with his wife on Monday for treatment, but was unconscious from the time of his arrival. The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon from the Episcopal church, the Rev. G. H. Davis officiating.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Crow Wing, }

In Probate Court, Special Term, Feb. 20th, 1889. In the Matter of the Estate of John Wapola, Deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being granted unto Marijana Wapola and Matti Santa, of said County;

It is Ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court for examination and hearing, at the Probate Office, in Brainerd, the 1st Monday in each and every month for six months from the date hereof.

It is Further Ordered, That six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said Court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered Further, that said Marijana Wapola and Matti Santa, as aforesaid, shall cause notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands, by publishing a notice thereof for four weeks successively, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said County.

Dated at Brainerd, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1889. By the Court:

W. P. SPALDING, Judge of Probate.

Any man who has struck his finger nail with a hammer "knows how it is himself," and if he tries it he will know that the best thing for it is Dr. Finner's Golden Relief. It is also the best thing for diarrhœa, pain in stomach, burns, flesh cuts, neuralgia and rheumatism. Quickly cures all pains, swelling, and stomach and bowel difficulties.—Worth its weight in gold. Try it.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County,
Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editors and Proprietors.
F. W. Wieland. }

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota as second class matter.

Local News Notes.

Dr. Camp was a St. Paul visitor yesterday.

F. H. Eldridge was in the city the first of the week.

Wallace Bain has been appointed deputy coroner by Chas. Cross.

Mrs. C. E. Blanchard and children are visiting friends in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Miss Blanche Ingersoll leaves Brainerd to-night for Plover, Wis., the home of her parents.

Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll and son returned Monday night from a visit with her mother at Ada, Minn.

Miss Emma Smith has been in Minneapolis several days this week visiting her brother, J. L. Smith.

Mayor Hemsted returned from his trip to Nebraska on Tuesday evening. Doc. says he is glad to get back among his Brainerd friends again.

C. E. McMullen is in Minneapolis. Before he returns Mac will visit friends in Mankato, Shakopee and other southern Minnesota towns.

A four year old son of Thos. Bole, of Gull River, died on Tuesday, of diphtheria. Several cases of this disease are reported from that vicinity.

Louis Henry Mahle, a four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mahle, died on Tuesday, April 16th, of consumption, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery yesterday.

An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heinrich died at their home in Pillager on Saturday, April 13th, of diphtheria. A twin brother died two days later of the same disease.

D. M. Clark left Brainerd on Saturday noon for Chicago, where he goes on business for the firm, and also to take in the sights. Mr. Clark will be absent about two weeks.

Frank Farnham, of Duluth, was a Brainerd visitor the first of the week. As a former chief of the fire department, he was delighted to see the way the boys handled the fire Monday evening.

The Pioneer Press says that Mr. Jerome McKusker, formerly a well-known passenger conductor on the Northern Pacific, is now running one of the limited vestibuled trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway from Cincinnati.

ROBBED THE EXPRESS.

$15,000 Stolen From the N. P. Express Office in this City.

A Most Mysterious Affair.---No Clue to the Perpetrators of the Theft.

This city early yesterday morning was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the startling announcement that the N. P. express office in this city had been robbed of $15,000 in gold. A DISPATCH representative repaired at once to the company's office where the report was confirmed by Agent Ruess, who seemed to be very much agitated that such a thing should occur at this office. From Mr. Ruess we gleaned the facts in the case which are as follows: Yesterday was pay day, and as is customary every month, sufficient money to pay the men was shipped from St. Paul to the First National Bank in this city for this purpose, $31,500 having been shipped on Wednesday evening, and arrived in this city on No. 3 yesterday morning at 2 a. m. The express messenger on the train delivered this money, which was all in gold and put up in four bags, to the night clerk at the express office, Louis Hohman. Two of the bags contained $15,000 each, one contained $1,000 and the other $500. These bags Mr. Hohman placed with other express matter on a truck and wheeled them to the express office door. Holding the door open with his foot, he says he placed the bags two at a time within the door. He then carried the bags one in each hand and placed them in the vault, making two trips. He thus claims he is positive that he placed the four bags in the vault because he remembers distinctly the manner in which he carried them. He then locked the vault door and went out of the office, locking the office door after him, and attended to the three trains which probably took him half an hour. He then returned to the office and to all appearances found everything as he had left it, the office door and vault door both being locked. Having occasion to open the vault he was horrified on doing so to discover that one of the large bags containing $15,000 was missing. He immediately dispatched a messenger to awaken Agent Reuss who arrived at the office about 3 o'clock, and instituted a thorough search but could find nothing of the missing bag. Thinking that the clerk might be mistaken in his statement that he had received four bags, Mr. Reuss telegraphed to the messenger on the train at Wadena, who replied that four bags had been delivered. Mr. Ruess then caused telegraphic inquiries to be made at St. Paul, and found that that amount had been sent and shipped on board the train. This information destroyed all hope of a mistake and made it certain the money had been stolen and from this office. The stealing of this money is very mysterious indeed, and greatly puzzles the officials here. They have the utmost confidence in the clerk Mr. Hohman, who has been employed by them for some time, and consider him innocent in the matter. What steps have been taken to discover the thief cannot be learned, as all questions for information are met by the answer that there is nothing new.

One of the effects of the robbery will be the postponement of pay day for the car shop employes until the 20th, a notice to that effect having been posted yesterday at the shops.

A Narrow Escape.

On Monday afternoon, just a few minutes before six o'clock, the wooden shed in the rear of Hagberg's grocery store was discovered to be on fire, and although the alarm was given at once and the department was on hand in almost an instant, the fire had gained such headway that this shed, and the one in the rear of the city meat market adjoining, were a mass of flames. On account of the extreme dry weather we have been having lately, these pine structures burned almost like shavings, and it was only by the hardest possible work by the fire department that the main building of the city meat market and the Odd Fellow's block were saved from complete destruction. It would have been utterly impossible to have saved the last named building had it not been constructed of solid brick. As it was the window frames and shutters of the windows in the back end of the building were badly burned. The shed in the rear of Hagberg's grocery store was filled with bran and feed besides several barrels of pork and sugar. The building in the rear of the meat market was also filled with goods belonging to Eames Bro.'s and H. McGinn, which were a total loss. The entire loss will foot up about $2,000, Mr. Hagberg suffering a loss of about $800, Mr. McGinn between $200 and $300, and Eames Bros. lose about $400. Counting the damage done the city meat market building the loss will reach the amount stated above. Had the flames succeeded in getting a hold on the Odd Fellow's block, the loss of this building alone would have been more than $10,000. As it was it had a very narrow escape. The various losses are nearly covered by insurance.

Coroner Cross was arrested this morning at the instance of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., charged with having certain brass and copper of theirs in his possesssion. The sheriff with a search warrant found between one thousand and twelve hundred pounds of the metal in Mr. Cross' wood-shed and took charge of it. The trial has not come off yet but probably will take place to-morrow. Mr. Cross asserts his innocence in the matter and says while the property may have been the company's, that he bought it of different parties, and can prove it. He was in the junk business and was trying to get a car load to ship.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet with Mrs. John Congdon on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, April 23rd. All are invited.

The Palace Hotel of this city on Monday quit business, and Mr. Loomis, the proprietor, is now selling the furniture and fixtures at private sale. The Palace has been in operation under its present management for about a year, and has gained a reputation as a first-class hotel, at least so far as the table is concerned, and its numerous guests greatly regret that it has been closed. The closing of this popular hotel is probably due to the loss of transient trade after the opening of the Arlington. Before the Arlington opened the Palace had three-fourths of the transient trade of the city, but on account of the nearness of the Arlington to the depot and the business portion of the city, the traveling men chose the latter place.

Council Proceedings.

The city council met in regular session last Monday evening, all aldermen being present except Ald. Camp and Spencer. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved, after which the city attorney submitted his report in regard to right of way for sewers, and also on insurance of electric light property at the dam, both of which were adopted. On motion the city attorney was directed to place $9,000 insurance of the electric light station at the best advantage for one or two years.

On motion the chairman of the committee on streets, sidewalks and bridges, was authorized to have the electric light station painted.

The proposal and bond of F. W. Farnham for building the Kindwood street sewer was read. A remonstrance against the proposed sewers, signed by about four-fifths of the property owners adjacent thereto was also read, and on motion the council concluded to defer action on said sewer question for the present.

The bond and oath of T. M. Reilly, city assessor, was read, and on motion the same was approved.

On motion the salary of the city assessor was fixed at $400, and C. L. Spaulding was allowed $150, balance for services as assessor for the year 1888.

The petitions referring to planting shade trees and allowance of extra space of street for this purpose on Kingwood street was taken from the table and referred to the Aldermen in the Second ward, in conjunction with chairman of committee on streets, with direction to report at next meeting of the council.

A petition for an alley 20 feet wide, north and south through center of Block 49, was read, and on motion the city surveyor was directed to make the necessary survey, and report at a future meeting of the council.

On the petition to close east Maple street, between Blanche and Sleeper streets, in Sleeper's Addition, was granted until such time as it may become necessary to re-open the same.

On motion the chairman of the committee on streets, etc., was requested to confer with officials of the N. P. R. R. in relation to the discharge of waste water into the ravine through Sleeper's Addition.

Ald. Cooley's report on the matter of disposing of old hose house in East Brainerd, and acquiring building and ground for another hose house, was accepted, and the Aldermen from the Third ward was authorized to close deal for the purchase of new hose house and ground, and on motion the offer of Mr. Crust to purchase old house and ground for $400 was accepted, and the mayor and clerk were instructed to make the proper conveyance upon the exhibition of the treasurer's receipt for said amount.

On motion the Third ward aldermen were instructed to make the necessary changes in the proposed new hose house.

Council adjourned.

Ft. Ripley News.

Business is dull.

Most of the farmers have done seeding.

J. L. Berg made a flying trip to East St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids Tuesday.

D. S. Mooers returned from St. Paul Tuesday night.

C. B. Clouse, of Little Falls, was at the Fort Friday, on special business.

Pat Keiley lost another of his little children Wednesday night of diphtheria.

Mr. Henry Stevens, of Royalton, and Miss Louisa Cook, of this place, were united in wedlock Friday, April 12th, by Rev. L. M. Cook.

Mr. Hatch is negotiating for the construction of a cable across the Mississippi in order that a ferry may be run here for the accommodation of those interested in ties on the other side, and the public in general. Rumor has it that the order for the cable has been placed at the little hardware. However, if it has not, we think it will be soon, considering the number of times we have noticed him around the Fort evenings of late.

EDNA.

The Old Man's Advice,

Now Edna don't get angry, or go to throwing dirt,
Don't tear your under garment, which the vulgar call a shirt,
For this world is full of changes, and in spite of all they say,
You may be all right to-morrow, though you're in the soup to-day.

Don't fill your heart with envy, at the other fellow's luck,
You can do as well as he did, if you only have the pluck.
Borrow that same covered carriage, get a horse from J. L. B.
Hire John to mind the ticker, then you're solid, don't you see.

This advice is not expensive, it is yours free of cost,
It perhaps may help console you, for the ducks and geese you lost,
But although you lost the fowls, and your mustache lost its curl,
If you have the sand to stay there, two to one you get the girl.

Give your humble servant credit, though an effort it may take,
Don't say his verse was copied from the Lady of the Lake,
But face the music gracefully, and do the best you can,
And if you should get TUCKERED out, just own i like a man.

—CRUISER.

Ft. Ripley, April 18th, 1889.

Ingersoll—not Bob, but he of the Brainerd Dispatch, was in town a few days this week, the guest of W. W. Campbell. Mrs. Ingersoll, the daughter of Mrs. Campbell, came up Saturday.—Ada Herald.

Tardy Justice.

The city council in its effort to be fair and impartial makes itself extremely ridiculous. By reference to the council proceedings elsewhere in this issue, it will be seen that the council by a former resolution on Monday evening, fixed the salary of the city assessor for this year at $400. This year the assessor has nothing but personal property to assess. Last year the assessor had double the amount of work required this year, having both real estate and personal property to assess. When Assessor Spaulding last year completed his labors he put in a bill of $500 for his services, but the council refused to pay this amount, allowing him only three hundred dollars. This year, with only half the work they pass a resolution to pay the assessor one hundred dollars more than last. After passing the resolution, their unfairness to Mr. Spaulding became apparent to them, so a motion was made and carried to pay Mr. Spaulding an additional $150, which he certainly is entitled to and more, if the work this year is worth $400.

A Vote of Thanks Extended.

Hon. W. A. Fleming, Crow Wing's able representative, on Tuesday received the following letter from the adjutant of Acker Post No. 1, G. A. R., at St. Paul:

ST. PAUL, April, 6, 1889.

HON. W. A. FLEMING,
House of Representatives, City.

DEAR SIR:—At a regular meeting of Acker Post held the 13th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

By Comrade Stees:

RESOLVED, That a vote of thanks of this Post be tendered the Honorable W. A. Fleming, member of the House of Representatives, from Brainerd, and the Honorable E. M. Pope, senator from Mankato, for the very able manner in which they procured an appropriation for base stones and foundation for government headstones for soldiers' graves.

Respectfully forwarded,
BY ORDER OF POST.
WM. O'GORMAN, Adjutant.

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!!

I am selling my entire stock of carpets at actual cost, as I am going out of business entirely. Come and see me. Am now next door to skating rink.

M. L. SWARTZ.

WANTED.—To exchange a piano for a driving horse. Apply to J. A. McColl, Brainerd, Minn.

Wanted.

A middle aged couple, man and wife, to run a ranch 38 miles from Brainerd. A good situation to right parties. Address Brainerd, Minnesota, Box 755, G. A. H.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
CROW WING COUNTY, MINN. }

To C. B. SLEEPER AND OTHERS:—

You are hereby notified that on the 3rd day of May, 1886, in proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes, pursuant to that certain real estate tax judgment which was entered in the district court, in and for said County of Crow Wing, in the 15th judicial district, of the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of March, 1886, the following described piece of and parcel of land which is situated in Crow Wing county, in the State of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number nine (9), in Block number six (6), in Sleeper's Park Addition to the City of Brainerd, was sold to satisfy the amount for which it was adjudged liable in said judgment, interests and costs for the sum of Three and 86-100 Dollars, that the amount required to redeem said piece and parcel of land from such sale, (exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice) is Three and 86-100 Dollars, and interest on said amount at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum, from said 3rd day of May, 1886, until such redemption is made, and that the time for redemption of such piece and parcel of land from such sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice.

Witness my hand and official seal this 9th day of April, 1889.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Baby carriages of all grades and styles at D. M. Clark & Co's.

To The Public.

Notice is hereby given that I will not pay any bills contracted in the name of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company, by any person or persons whatever, except Samuel Simpson, boom master.

E. C. WHITNEY,
Treas. Miss. & Rum River B. Co.

Stair rods, table covers, madrass cloth and carpets at cost. Save money by going to M. L. Swartz's, next door to skating rink.

Now is your time to get draperies, lace and window curtains, at actual cost, as we are going out of business.

M. L. SWARTZ,
Next to skating rink.

If you are about to purchase a baby carriage, don't forget to call and look over the magnificent display of carriages at D. M. Clark & Co.'s. He has them in all grades, from the most expensive down to the cheapest, and at prices that cannot be duplicated in the city.

Do not pay a big profit on carpets, oil cloths and draperies, lace curtains and table covers, when you can get them at cost at M. L. Swartz's closing out sale, next to skating rink.

Here we go. Our entire stock of carpets, floor and table oil cloth, at actual cost to sell out. Next to skating rink.

M. L. SWARTZ.

Don't forget it. When you want carpets, oil cloths and draperies call on M. L. Swartz who is closing out at cost. It will pay you to call and see for yourself. Next door south of skating rink.

Dress making and plain sewing and all kinds of cutting and fitting done by Miss Mary Yaska, at the residence of F. M. Barber, on Bluff avenue north, at west end of Juniper St.

North Star lung and throat balsam is a sure cure for coughs and colds. 33

The finest line of baby carriages in the northwest can be found at D. M. Clark & Co's,

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure)..
GRANT'S (Alum Powder) *.
RUMFORD'S, when fresh..
HANFORD'S, when fresh...
REDHEAD'S.....
CHARM (Alum Powder) *...
AMAZON (Alum Powder) *.
CLEVELAND'S (short wt. 4oz.)
PIONEER (San Francisco)...
CZAR.....
DR. PRICE'S.. .....
SNOW FLAKE (Groff's)...
LEWIS .. ..
PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....
HECKER'S..... .....
GILLET'S .. ..
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal" (Milwaukee, Containing Alum)
BULK (Powder sold loose).....
RUMFORD'S, when not fresh

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

Brainerd Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, ETC.

Contractors and Builders,

Stair Work, Scroll Sawing and Turning a Specialty.

Correspondence Solicited,

Office and Mill at foot of Oak Street.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS

Front Street, Corner 7th.

Try our SEMPER IDEM CREAM, for chapped hands or any roughness of the skin.

Try our No. 2 Cough Syrup for Coughs, Colds, Etc.

Remember we have a complete line of Mixed Paint, Varnishes, Floor Paint, Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

NICK. SCHROEDER,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

Ph. Best's Bottled Beer,

HEADQUARTERS:

BRAINERD, MINN

AND

CASSELTON, DAKOTA.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CROW WING, }

In Probate Court, Special Term, April 10th, 1889. In the matter of the Estate of Florian Erath, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Herman Erath of Wright county, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Florian Erath, late of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1889, at Crow Wing in said county died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a brother of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Herman Erath, of Wright county, Minnesota, granted: It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this court, on Friday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Judge of Probate in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1889.

By the Court.
[SEAL.]

W. P. SPALDING,
Judge of Probate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CROW WING, }

District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

Isaac U. White, Plaintiff,
vs.
Peter Mertz and the National Building Loan and Protective Union, Defendants.

Whereas, judgment was on the 2nd day of March, 1889, duly rendered and docketed in the above entitled action in favor of plaintiff, and there is now due and unpaid thereon the sum of seven hundred fifty-one and 85-100 dollars with interest since March 2, 1889, at 7 per cent per annum, and whereas, said judgment adjudges and decrees, among other things, that the following described premises, to-wit: Lot seven in block sixty-five, in the town of Brainerd, according to the plat thereof on record in the Registry of Deeds of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, together with the building thereon and the appertenances thereto be sold to satisfy, as far as possible, said judgment.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a certified copy of said judgment to me duly delivered, I have levied upon and will sell the above described premises and real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, April 22nd, 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Brainerd, in said Crow Wing county, to pay and satisfy said judgment as far as possible and costs of sale.

Dated March 8, 1889.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.
LEON E. LUM, Attorney for Plaintiff.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHNSON & BAIN, Druggist Sale Agents, Brainerd, Minn.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DENIS BROS.,

—PROPRIETORS—

BRAINERD Machine Shops.

WE DO

Blacksmithing and Wagon Work,

On short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Seventh St., Between Front & Laurel

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION!

A Word to Young Men and Women Who are Starting in Life.

The CURTISS COMMERCIAL COLLEGES of Minneapolis and St. Paul are among the most celebrated and efficient in the country.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen contemplating a full Commercial Course, or only desirous of learning Penmanship, Type-writing and short-hand, should

C. C. CURTISS,
Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

Please state in your letter where you saw this notice.